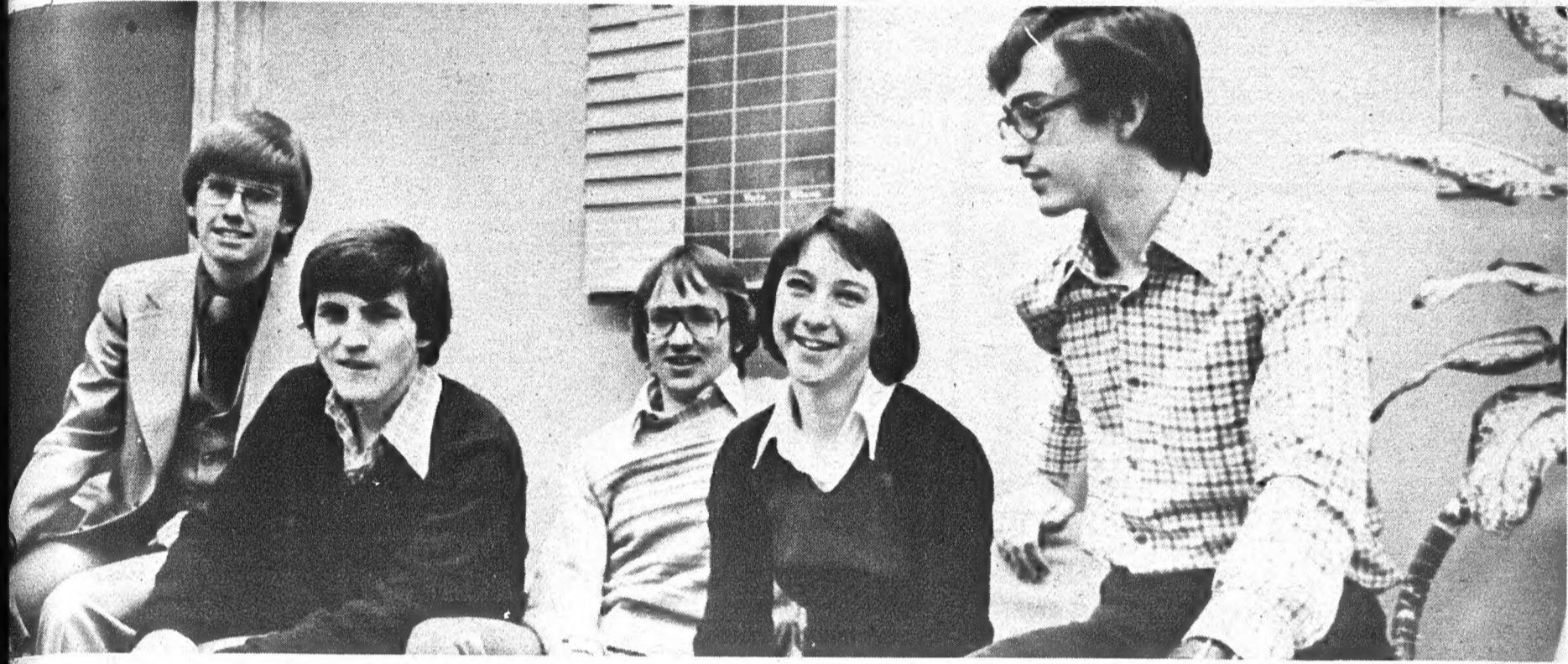


SPARK SLATE WINS; FOURTH-BALLOT



R: Sommerville, Huntington, Spark, Armstrong, Rand (head turned).

The Gateway

Vol. LXVII, No. 40. THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1977. TWENTY PAGES.

SU election to be appealed

by Don Truckey

Alleged irregularities in Friday's Students' Union general election will result in an appeal to the Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement (DIE) board.

Ken Reynolds, an unsuccessful contender for the SU presidency, said Sunday he will file an appeal with the DIE board on Tuesday.

"I intend to have the election declared void and have it re-run," Reynolds told the *Gateway*.

He declined to comment on the nature of the appeal, but conceded it will address itself to the tabulation of the preferential ballot and a possible unfair election practise by the victorious Spark slate.

Spark's campaigners are alleged to have put up posters—written in Chinese—in HUB on Sunday afternoon which were removed before Friday morning, as election regulations stipulate.

However, the case is complicated, SU returning officer Michael Amerongen indicated Monday, by the procedure for removing the posters. Each slate assigned an area and entrusted with removing all election material from it.

The Young Socialist slate was to clear out HUB, Amerongen said, but were not informed by the Spark people of the small posters written in Chinese. Not being able to read Chinese, the YS people didn't remove the posters.

The "irregularities" alleged by Reynolds in the preferential voting procedure have not been detailed yet. Amerongen said they may have something to do with transferring second, third and fourth choices to subsequent ballots as candidates

continued to p. 6

Canada will lose foreign students to Moscow: PC pres.

Canada will lose an important opportunity to shape world politics of higher fees prevent foreign students from attending here, according to the president of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Party.

Peter Savaryn said Friday a tuition increase for foreign students in Alberta—proposed by his own party—will weaken Canada's influence over prospective leaders in developing Third World countries.

"You feed a man one day at a time," Savaryn said. "You educate him and he's your friend for life."

Moscow is educating foreign students for free, he said, while Canada is considering policies which will exclude students from poor countries from attending here.

"Many foreign students will occupy

positions of power and importance when they graduate and return home," Savaryn said. "And they're going to look to Moscow for guidance if they've been educated there at no cost."

"If we show them the democratic model in Canada, they'll take our model home with them—not the Moscow model."

Cheap and easy access to education in Canada is the best foreign aid we can extend to foreign countries, Savaryn said, adding if he were in charge of dispensing assistance, he would "push inexpensive education as first policy."

"I reacted to the proposed increase first on instinct, and was later supported by facts. It doesn't make sense morally or financially."

continued to p. 6

More election stories
page 2 and 6

Gateway supplement

This issue of the *Gateway* includes a special four-page supplement on native land claims (pp. 9-12) and an interview (p. 8) with Mel Watkins, former economic advisor to the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, who spoke on campus Monday.

Grapes of election wrath

Jay Spark is the winner of this year's students' union election, but the other four presidential candidates have a few parting comments for the electorate. They are listed in decreasing order of votes received.

Rene Le Larke

The following is a written statement submitted to Gateway.

First of all I would like to thank all the conceptual thinking students who supported in their

various roles the Conceptual Reality Alternative Party. It was a conscious-raising for all of us and them. However it would appear in this "present reality" that this university caters to the production of robots for a consuming society. CRAP had proposed to establish this institution as a sanctuary for social imagination but this institution is entrenched with "progressively Conservative" thinking machines. In closing I would like

to quote: "No Bird soars too high if it is on its own two wings." The drama continues and I hope all of you will "stand tall" next year.

Yours conceptually
Rene Le Larke
Manfred Lukat
Poli. Sci. III

Le Larke acknowledged he has been approached by Ken Reynolds for support of Reynolds planned appeal to the Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement (DIE) board concerning alleged irregularities in Spark's campaign, but said he doesn't know if he will support Reynolds.

Ken Reynolds

"The low turnout for the election was to be expected; many of the polls closed at three p.m. and the impending exam week probably kept a lot of people preoccupied.

"Also I'm sure many people were turned off by the CRAP slate making a mockery of it—I can't see a lot of students taking the whole thing seriously when something as ridiculous as that is going on.

"Personally, I feel disillusioned to see people voting en

masse for a slate that meant absolutely nothing."

Reynolds declined further comment on the election pending the outcome of Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement (DIE) board action which he intends to initiate this week (see story page one).

Mike Ekelund

Ekelund said he felt his 920 vote total on the first ballot was "not bad for an independent."

"I'm running again next year on the same sort of thing—I'll keep running until I break up the slate system and win."

"I should have thrown my support behind the CRAP slate; after the rally, it looked like Rene all the way."

Ekelund remarked he may be around for quite awhile to continue trying for the presidency—he'll get his engineering degree next Christmas, and then plans to enter the Arts faculty to prepare for entrance into Law.

He added comically the engineering degree will "be handy if you ever have to get out and work."

The support Ekelund

"engineered" from his fellow students in that faculty should be even stronger next year, he said, since he plans to run once again for faculty association president. As far as he knows, Ekelund said no one is planning to run against him.

Katy Le Rougetel

"We (the Young Socialists) were all very pleased with the election—we all got our deposit back, which was better than we did last year."

"Our reception was much better this year, especially at the rally, probably because the pressure is on students to take a stand on foreign fees and other issues. When Nick (Cooke) got up at the rally and spoke about foreign students, everyone there listened and agreed with him. Students know they're under attack and they're starting to pay attention to people who want to do something about it."

Le Rougetel said she doesn't know if she personally will be contesting the presidential seat next year, but assured us the Young Socialists would be back to field a full slate once again.

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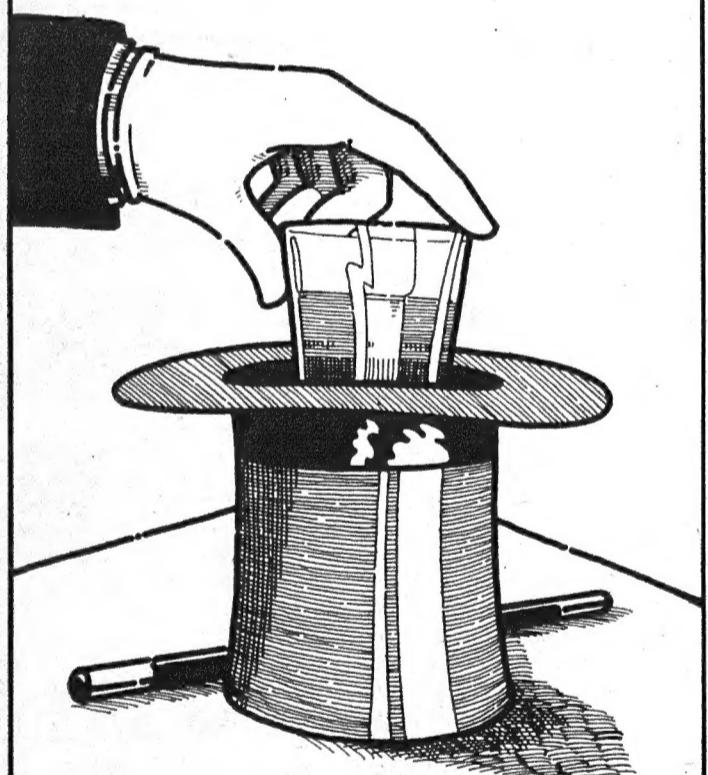
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Spark outlines term

The new Students' Union executive will try to take students government to the community and to the students, SU president-elect Jay Spark said Monday.

In a Gateway interview, Spark said apathy and misinformation among the public and students can only be overcome if the SU executive partially reverses the present flow of communication in student politics.

"You have to live with a 30% voter turn-out," Spark said. "One way to overcome it is to attend meetings of faculty associations, residence committees and community organizations."

Another vehicle Spark hopes to utilize is the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS). He described FAS as the best means of organizing province-wide opposition to the impending imposition of higher fee levels for foreign students.

Informing the public of the foreign students' situation would,

he contended, change the minds of many people now favoring the increase.

"The public is misinformed on the issue," he said. "We hope to change their minds through an effective information campaign."

The job may involve enlightening students as well if, as a recent Gateway survey indicates, 60% of U of A students favor a two-tier tuition scheme, he added.

Spark said his campaign, in the works since late December, succeeded because his slate

Election from page one

cast for the presidential race had no fourth choice indicated and were not included in the tabulation.

The computer print-out detailing the results was ready by 7 p.m. Friday, only two hours after the last polls closed. It is posted outside the returning officer's door, Rm. 271 SUB.

Except for Shirley

concentrated on talking to people directly, and didn't worry as much about huge signs and rallies. He received a great deal of support from the Lister Hall residences, he said, having a slate composed of people who have lived and been involved in student activities there.

Spark declined to comment on an impending submission to the Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement (DIE) Board by Ken Reynolds, calling some of his campaign activities into question (see story page 1).

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Answers

1. a) Dennis Potvin b) Bobby Clarke
- c) Jean Ratelle d) Bryan Trottier
2. d) 31
3. Tony Esposito, 15
4. a) Margaret Smith
5. d) Lou Harris
6. d) Ron Stewart
7. a) Joe Zuger, 8
8. a) tennis, b) golf c) billiards
- gymnastics
9. b) Pete Maravich, 44.2
10. a) Larry Johnston, -61.

New disposal facility...

THE GATEWAY, Tuesday, February 15, 1977.

3

Toxins (safely) up stack

by Terry Butler

The U of A will soon begin to dispose of a six year backlog of chemical waste. A sophisticated incinerator, now being completed at the university's Ellerslie research station, will handle the

Stuart Hunt, radiation protection officer in charge of the project, says the waste products, effluent from university undergraduate and research laboratories, are presently stored in 45 gallon drums.

The 8000 gallon backlog resulted from an increased sensitivity toward pollution hazards. In the early days, when amounts of effluent were small and public consciousness less acute, these products were "just poured down a drain," as Mr. Hunt puts it.

This was followed by a semi-annual open-pit burning, a ritual often accompanied by heavy smoke, explosions and other unsatisfactory side effects. This practice was banned outright by the Alberta minister of the environment, Bill Yurko, in April 1971. Since then the material has been stored, awaiting destruction.

The incinerator will burn the readily combustible hydrocarbon material at temperatures from 1600 - 2000 degrees F, and scrub the resulting gasses with water. The only atmospheric effluent will be "a great deal of steam" and some trace material which has been rendered harmless.

The scrubbing water, carrying the unsavoury wastes, will be diverted into a lagoon, which will



Up in smoke...

The Ellerslie incinerator is nearly ready to burn the university's chemical wastes.

photo Bob Park

from time to time be tested and treated according to its make up. A new lagoon, which has no outlet except through solar evaporation, had to be constructed at the request of the provincial department of the environment. An earlier version, designed for conventional sewage, was deemed unacceptable for the caliber of materials

Radioactive elements with short half-lives are stored until their radioactivity is depleted. They are then disposed of in a conventional manner. Radio nuclides with long half-lives are usually transferred to the burial grounds at Chalk River, Ontario.

Once the needs of the university are satisfied, the waste disposal service will be available

this project will release.

The radioactive isotopes involved are the byproducts of scientific measurement and monitoring at the U of A. The radiation control committee has developed comprehensive guidelines for the safe use and disposal of these materials, and is developing a similar policy for hazardous chemical wastes.

to government and private industry on a limited basis. Some industrial concerns have expressed considerable interest, even at this early stage. Their objectives are perhaps beginning to align with the aims of the radiation control committee — to minimize the danger and discomforts of some of the least pleasant of modern society's byproducts.

Nominations to the Senate

The University of Alberta

We welcome nominations from the public for several vacancies on the University Senate. Members are volunteers who serve on Task Forces and Committees ranging from selection of candidates for honorary degrees to subjects concerning the academic community. Senate meets formally four times a year.

"It is the duty of the Senate to inquire into any matter that might tend to enhance the usefulness of the University." There are no formal qualification requirements, but consideration will be given to community service of nominees from central and northern Alberta.

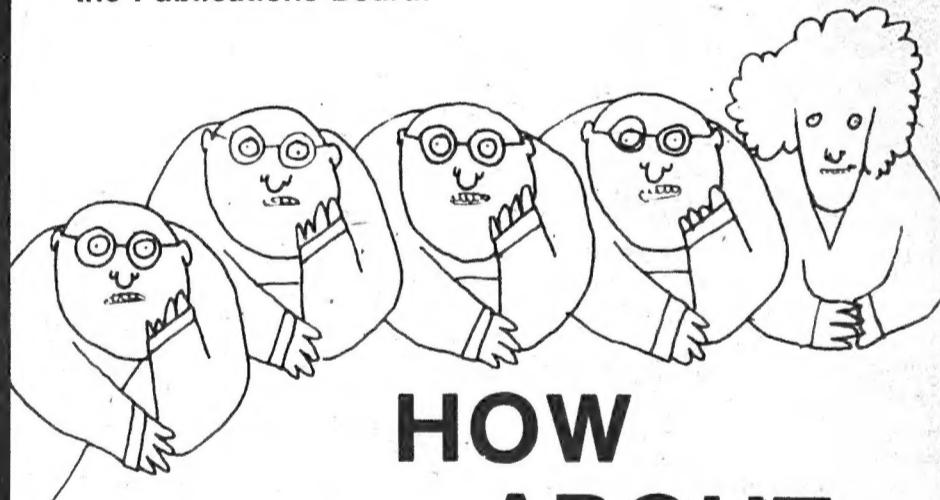
Nominators should provide a brief resume and statement of their reasons for nominating the candidate. Appointments are for three year terms beginning July 1, 1977.

We encourage interested people to submit written nominations no later than March 11, 1977 to:

The Chairman
Nominating Committee, The Senate
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G8

For further information, telephone 432-2268.

Notice from
the Publications Board:



HOW ABOUT YOU?

Nominations for the position of Gateway editor, 1977-78, were re-opened Thursday by the Publications Board of the Students' Union. The Publications Board, composed of three Students' Council members and six Gateway staff members, voted unanimously to extend nominations until 4 p.m. Friday Feb. 18, as only one nomination had been received by the original deadline, Feb. 4.

The Publications Board feels the position of Gateway editor is too important to be filled by acclamation and invites interested students to submit written applications to Room 282, SUB, before the extended deadline expires. The position of Gateway editor carries with it a \$350 monthly honorarium; the editor's job begins August 22, 1977.

The Publications Board invites all interested Students' Union members to attend this year's public meeting to assess and select next year's editor. This meeting will be held at 11:30 a.m., Tuesday Feb. 22 in Room 270, SUB.

The Gateway

THE GATEWAY is the newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta. It is published by the Students' Union twice weekly during the winter session on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Contents are the responsibility of the editor, opinions are those of the person expressing them. Letters to the editor on any subject are welcome, but must be signed. Please keep them short: letters should not exceed 200 words. Deadlines for submitting copy are 2 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays. Main offices are located in Room 282, SUB for Gateway, Room 238 SUB for Media Productions. Phone 432-5168, 432-5178, 432-5750, Advertising 432-3423. Circulation 18,500.

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News - Don Trickey
Features - Bruce Rout
Arts: Keith Layton
Sports - Darceli Semenuk
Photo - Grant Wurm
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editorial

Ho hum...the Students' Union elections are over and a progressively conservative campus seems intent on neutering the Students' Union political vitality by electing a Board of Directors to maintain the SU's corporate *status quo*.

Friday's general election proved at least one thing—students don't vote on issues anymore, they vote on image. And there is no doubt that Jay Spark's image was the blandest, least offensive in the election.

The Spark slate won, with one of the most low-key non-issue-oriented campaigns this campus has seen in six years. When compared to campaigns like David Leadbeater's in 1969, Spark's platform was a combination of the most inoffensive generalizations and least controversial topics possible. This bland, generally-conservative image was not the only reason for Spark's election, however, as the powerful political machine he and his slate had at their disposal obviously produced a great number of votes. It is interesting that this machine was nearly an exact duplicate of that which elected the Zoeteman slate last year; that machine was also duplicated by the Reynold's slate which, however, lacked the enthusiasm and energy of Spark's organization.

The rule in SU elections as Zoeteman and Spark both realize is not what you say, but how you say it. And it's not so important who you say it to, as how many people you can say it to and with how much "professionalism." The rule in outlining platforms in campaign literature is not what it means, but how it looks on the paper of the pamphlets. The rule for public showings is not what you say as how you look when you say it. And so on. All those things intelligent voters presumably *don't* vote for put people into power on our campus (if you suppose the Students' Union executive possess power—which they indeed do).

However, what little Spark committed himself to during the campaign seems to indicate he and his slate will provide some effective leadership next year. Spark's stand on tuition increases is not "in favor if justified," Spark said Monday, but against them under any circumstances. The same for differential fees. Spark also believes one of the most effective ways to lobby the provincial government is through the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS) of which he was a member this year and this too bodes well for an executive with the potential to speak politically for 20,000 people.

So, depending on how much attention and criticism the students bring to bear on the Spark slate next year, there may be the leadership, the political initiative, the independent voice for students that is now needed in the Students' Union executive.

But if the students are content merely to allow Spark to manage the SU, they should also be content to see the university's autonomy dwindle; they should also be content to see fewer foreign students and a consequent increase in parochial sentiment on campus. They should also be content to see their own tuition fees rise.

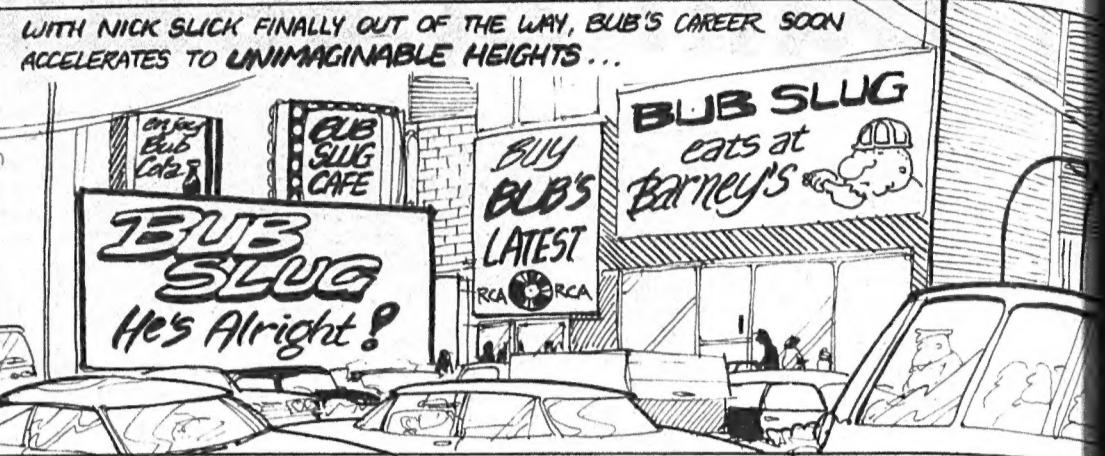
Because, ultimately, it is the individual student who is responsible for ensuring that he or she is being properly represented by their elected officials. Let us hope that the vote on Friday was not a vote merely to remain with the *status quo*, a vote against change and interest on the part of students. If it was, next year will be a hard year for students. And if it was, the Spark slate can quite easily be expected to remain placid in the face of further government encroachment on university jurisdiction.

There seems to be some confusion here. The Board of Governors have now debated the issue of foreign student differential fees twice, and twice they have voted against such differentials. Alberta's advanced education minister Bert Hohol is still not ready to listen. The senates at every Alberta university (composed of public-at-large along with academic staff and student representatives) have voted against differentials. District labor councils, academic bodies, student bodies (including FAS and each of the U of C, U of L and U of A students' unions), Peter Savaryn — the leader of the Alberta Progressive Conservative party, church groups — all have voted against the differentials in the last six months. When confronted by such reaction, Dr. Hohol has fallen back on his safe, "grassroots" support — "it is the public will." It's too bad they've discontinued the trans-Canada passenger trains through Edmonton — maybe Bert could make sure they ran on time.

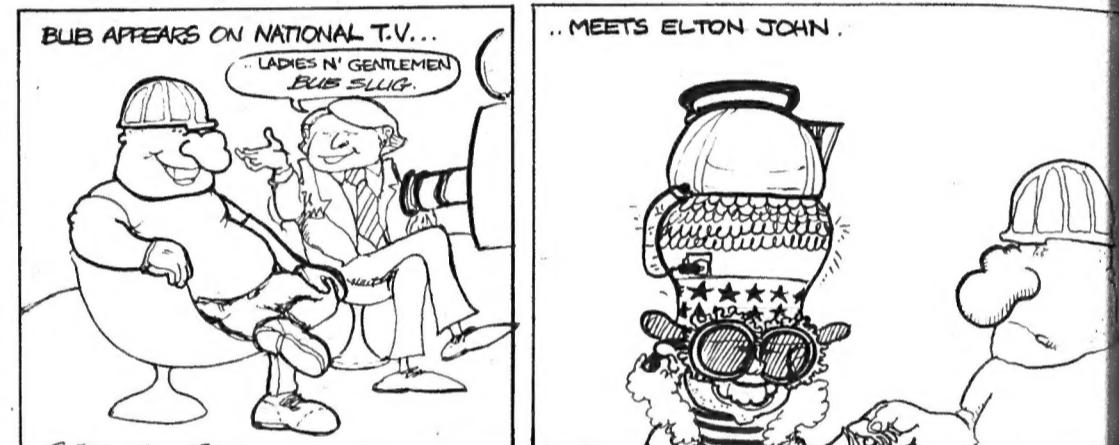
by Kevin Gillese

BUB SLUG

by Delaney & Rasmussen



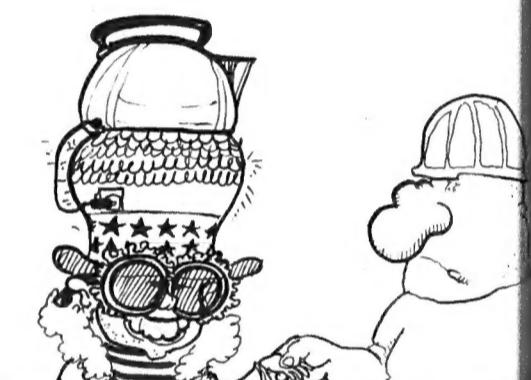
SLUGMANIA EVEN HITS THE MAGAZINE RACKS!



BUB APPEARS ON NATIONAL T.V...



.. MEETS ELTON JOHN.



YSers do not understand

The other week someone accused the Young Socialists of endorsing Stalin's mass slaughter programme whereupon the Y.S. replied that they didn't and that one could be a socialist without endorsing such policies. Now it may be quite true that the Y.S. do not explicitly endorse mass slaughter or similar measures, but this is because they, and others like them, do not grasp the full import of their ideas on human rights and the nature of government.

In any totalitarian state, be it socialist, facist, Communist or Nazi, the primary function of government is to control the activities of the subjects and dispose of the products of their efforts in accordance with some plan. Irrespective of what rationale is used to justify such a procedure, the fact remains that in such a system no human being has any rights. His life and his efforts are not his to enjoy but must be surrendered to the state.

The principle that all men must be subservient to the whole has as its corollary that the "whole" or their representative may dispose of the individual as "they" see fit. Any amendments added to this principle must ultimately give way to it for, if a social system is set up so that fundamentally each man can do

only what society gives him permission to do i.e. so that he exists by permission and not by right, then the permission to live can be revoked at any time. The subject has no recourse for he exists solely by permission.

On the principle that men exists only by permission from the state, there is no principle to stop the state from revoking the permission to live, and killing as many people as they see fit. Any such killing(s) can always be justified by asserting the principle that all men are subservient to the whole and the whole may dispose of them as they see fit.

So, while certain groups may claim that they do not explicitly endorse things like the Stalinist slaughter of the kulaks, or Mao's salughter of revisionist, or Hitler's slaughter of the Jews, or whatever; by maintaining that a proper society is one where the

individual men are subservient to the whole and that this whole may dispose of the individual life and efforts as they see fit, they are endorsing the principle that anyone may be killed at any time if it is the will of society.

For some unfathomable reason, people of this persuasion call themselves "humanitarians" and claim to be concerned with people. Operating on such principle that "justifies" killing humans at will, I don't see how this claim is substantiated. Advocates of murder, mass or otherwise, for whatever reason do not deserve the title "humanitarian." For proclaiming a view of such moral repugnance, they deserve nothing less than the fullest and most exacting condemnation.

Jack Adair
Grad Studie

Editorial was wrong

The editorial by Kevin Gillese in the Feb. 10 *Gateway* certainly did attempt to gloss over what is really a very important issue. Whether or not the concern shown was "unjustifiable"; whether or not *Le Devoir* misinterpreted "humour"; whether or not the whole affair construes a national dilemma; is totally irrelevant. The point is that French-Canadians felt slurred by what is clearly racism.

To attempt to dismiss the whole issue by labelling one Engineering statue (depicting a frog on a lily pad shooting at a beaver beside a maple leaf) as "bigoted, in some less-than-vicious manner" is ludicrous. Bigotry is bigotry; whether it is expressed by sculptures against French-Canadians or by differential fee hikes against

foreign students.

The *Gateway* has constantly campaigned against racism on campus in all areas and must be applauded for doing so. However, the inconsistency demonstrated by this editorial has, in my mind, certainly damaged the credibility of the stand.

Dean Chiasson
Med

Put my head at top

I find it incredible that there is so much opposition to the foreign student fee hike. Who are all the headlines about the students at U of A supporting the well deserved tuition fee differential? Put my name at the head of the list.

L. Kap
Eng

Anger at sexual assaults

This is a letter of frustration, anger and concern. Frustration because letter writing is one of the few constructive outlets available to serve a rapidly growing need. Anger because our society is not meeting this need. Concern because there is a growing number of people being traumatically hurt. As members of Students Help we'd like to stress that this letter may not necessarily represent the feelings and views of other volunteers or of Help as a group.

The incentive to write this letter comes from our own feelings of inadequacy in trying to help a victim of an indecent exposure. By sharing her feelings of shock, hurt, anger, disgust and frustration with us, she fulfilled an urgent need to release pent-up emotional strain. From this experience and others of a similar nature we have arrived at a "can-do" consensus. This letter deals with victims and their friends. It deals with the things that can and should be done in the interim whilst the ponderous machinery of social change founders in the wake of reality.

This most recent incident (to our limited knowledge - re your last issue) involves a female victim. This is the commonest case and while we discuss it in terms of this perspective we are not implying a lack of empathy or acceptance of possible role changes in sexual assault situations.

We are becoming increasingly aware of sexual assault and its ramifications for women. Perhaps our awareness is tied to an increased openness in the part of victims to tell other people of the incident. Specifically the feminist liberation movement appears to give many women the confidence and sense of self-worth to come out of their once guilt-ridden shells and talk to someone about sexual assaults. Women are acting on their needs to share their feelings of humiliation, anger and degradation; of having been treated as an object of someone's dominance needs rather than as a person. Hopefully this trend will

continue, for two important reasons. First it is a source of comfort to the victim in sharing their trauma. Also it is acting as positive feedback to the fledgling agencies dealing with the problem and their possible successors - socio-legal agencies for prevention.

One of the most destructive things that can happen to a woman following assault is to have the people she reaches out to laugh it off, not believe that it has happened to her, or to have her husband/lover become incensed by the belief that his territory has been violated. The old sanctity of the vagina trip - once a woman is sexually involved with a man her vagina is his property, only he can penetrate it.

These attitudes are not what she needs or wants. The woman at this point is dealing with her own serious emotional traumas and wants response to her own needs. She needs someone to share her feelings, share her anger and her humiliation. Someone who will see her as and show her that she is still a worthwhile human being, show her that her value as a woman and as a person has in no way been decreased.

After the assault is in the past and the woman has time to sit down and think about what has happened, she is left with a feeling of overwhelming helplessness. Who can she turn to? What can be done? It is important in dealing with the immediate emotional trauma that the woman recognize her need to reach out to someone rather than

internalizing her feelings. Trusted empathetic friends are your primary resource, followed by crisis intervention groups such as Student Help and especially the Rape Crisis Centre. Even for those who feel they have resources in their friends, other groups offer advantages in their greater experience, ability to understand, and a broader knowledge of medical and legal opinions.

A major step to consider is always that of reporting the incident to the police. What good will this do? As the victim expressed to us there seems to be a certain futility in going to the police. As isolated exposure may remain on file forever unless the same man with the same description is reported repeating the assaults. It remains important to report these incidents, however insignificant they may seem, in

that each isolated statistic helps add up to something with meaning to the seemingly insensitive bureaucrats in our society.

In sharing our anger with you, we hope to make you angry too. If enough people become really angry, some meaningful things can be done. Our hurt should become a societal hurt.

Chris Olsen
Carol Ge

True abortion story

To: Katy Le Rougetel, Joan Strom, Kim Taylor, Drew Sommerfeldt, Dorothy Timko the grandmother and anyone else interested, especially those of you who really care.

Here's a true story for you: "C'mon baby let's make love. No one gets knocked-up the first time." Pretty convincing words to a fifteen-year old "in love." I was that fifteen-year old, Ms. Strom and Ms. Timko, and I know from experience that "it takes two to tango." I didn't get pregnant by myself. My faith in "lover boy's" words was further destroyed after discovering that he had gotten two girls pregnant before me. I ask you, is this "responsibility"?

So there I was a fifteen, caught between two opposing views. Both sides arguing, bringing out "facts," but both sides unable and unwilling to realize, that it was me, a person, someone

with feelings and a life to live, that was going to have to make the decision. (These arguments are not unlike your discussions in previous issues of the *Gateway*.)

My point is: that the decision of whether or not to have an abortion is not philosophical or political as Ms. Le Rougetel seems to think, genetic as Ms. Strom states, religious from Ms. Timko's side, nor medical as Ms. Taylor and Sommerfeldt argue. It's a matter of deep personal conflict. A conflict that may only be resolved by a choice between two aversive alternatives. It is an issue of which the only right and moral decision can be made by the woman faced with such a situation. This woman must live with the decision for the rest of her life, just as I have had to do.

And yes, Ms. Strom, I have accepted the consequences of my actions. How can any of you, without actually having an abortion, realize the full consequences of such an action? In my mind, they are greater by far than the consequences suffered from going through a pregnancy. I would not wish the physical and emotional agony, that goes along with an abortion, upon anyone. Sure, the physical pain is forgotten, but the emotional pain returns everytime I see a newborn infant.

Don't misunderstand me. I am not saying that I am pro-abortion. If faced with the same situation at this point in my life, I

would not choose abortion; it was my only option, in my mind, when I was fifteen. At the same time I would never discourage any woman from having an abortion. I am behind any women 100 per cent who has to make a decision, whatever her choice may be. A woman, who feels in her mind that having a baby would seriously disrupt her emotional or physical well-being, deserves as much moral support as the woman who decides, on the grounds of religious or moral beliefs, to go through with the pregnancy.

To all of you, with your arguments as to whether or not an unborn puppy has potential to become a dog, and to you who are worried about totalitarian regimes in Spain, and especially to you who say that a 'good' girl doesn't get herself into such a situation, I implore you to quit arguing principles and start thinking, people.

(Name withheld by request)

Gateway Notices:

Gateway has surplus photographic equipment on sale: a motor drive designed for a Pentax body, complete with two rechargeable Rolly-NiCd batteries is on sale for \$300. Check Room 282, SUB, for details.

FRANK MUTTON THE WAY I SEE IT



I was invited over to the university on Saturday to meet with the winners of the Student Union elections of Friday, and a nice bunch of kids I've never met.

Jay Spark, the new president, is a quiet, well-mannered young man who has a penchant for Second Street Men's Wear suits and Woolco Releather shoes. He has asked me to meet his slate at their new headquarters, The Inn on Whyte, so that they could explain their ideas for running the university.

The election was a hard-fought battle between equally matched teams. Mr. Spark's primary opposition came from a tinfoil-wrapped creature named Rene Le Larke, who had a bad habit of pointing out that Jay's name spelled backwards is kraps.

Spark's platform was based on the highly original idea that for one week each year the bookstore should be moved to the Ice Arena. Some people felt that this move would entail enormous expense and result in even more of a mix-up than the present system, but Jay wants everyone to know that students at U.B.C. saved up to five minutes by standing in line in their hockey arena. Amazingly, only two students suffered spinal fractures when they slipped on the ice.

The rest of the Spark slate is even more interesting than Jay. Shirley Armstrong, V.P. Services

is from Montreal, where she actually lived next door to a man who spoke Quebecois. She lives in Residence and enjoys planning keg parties and Floor Socials. She hopes to introduce a program that will allow all students to live in Residence for one week. "They'll love all the friendship and happiness and keg parties and floor socials" she says.

Dale Somerville, the new V.P. Finance, is in Commerce and enjoys helping his father foreclose the mortgage on pensioners and widows. He says that all students have the potential to get their B. comms. and enter Business Management, but some of them come from poorer backgrounds and end up in Medicine or Law because they feel a need to prove themselves. He would like to see briefcases for everybody, and two tan leather coats in every closet.

The other members of the new executive, Guy Huntington and David Rand, were too busy selling ladies underwear to grad students but they did promise to drop by the Journal and show me their enormous selection of children's photographs. I can hardly wait.

Many people are worried that yet another year of incredibly boring, mundane politics from yet another waterass bunch of do-gooders will alienate more and more students from the

political scene, but Mr. Spark emphasizes that this will not be the case. He will bring a new vitality, a fresh youthfulness and a desire for realistic change to the job. He will also name his apartment in HUB the White Four-Man, and plans to have his girlfriend's name legally changed to Rosalyn.

I only wish more of these long-hairs on campus would take the Spark Team Attitude and heed the words of the new president — "I mean, face it — we're only here for those good marks that'll get us a good job, eh?"

Meanwhile, back in the real world, I understand that our own Keith Ashwell has been given a suspended sentence by Justice Michael O'Burn after being caught exposing himself to little girls at the Jubilee Auditorium last week. Ashwell claims that the Edmonton Symphony's rendition of Wagner's *Prelude to Lohengrin* so moved him that his pants were down to his knees before he knew what hit him. He'll be hit with a \$500 fine if he does it again.

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH, Jack Horner has just announced that he made a handsome profit of close to \$40,000 on his roast last week. Most of the money will go towards purchasing enough plastic explosive to "blow all the guests to hell." (his words).

Moscow from p.1

Savaryn said MLA Bill Diachuk attended a conference in Africa where he was addressed as "comrade" by delegates who had been educated in Moscow — for free. They told Diachuk they had adopted the habit while attending university in the communist state.

Savaryn said he fears the ideological influences working on foreign students in the Soviet Union may be wider spread than conversational habits.

The foreign policy angle was his original objection to the two-tier proposal, Savaryn said, which he raised over a year ago when advanced education minister Bert Hohol suggested

raising foreign students' fees.

Savaryn remarked the fee increase is "an accomplished fact," despite a recent decision by the U of A Board of Governors (B of G) to reject it. His argument is now officially irrelevant, he said, but added he would continue to oppose the increase behind the scenes.

In a separate interview last week, student B of G rep Joe McGhie said the question of ideological influence is "a lesser argument, not supported in fact nor very substantial."

McGhie refused at that time to divulge who was pushing the

argument, saying only it was someone of note in the provincial party ranks.

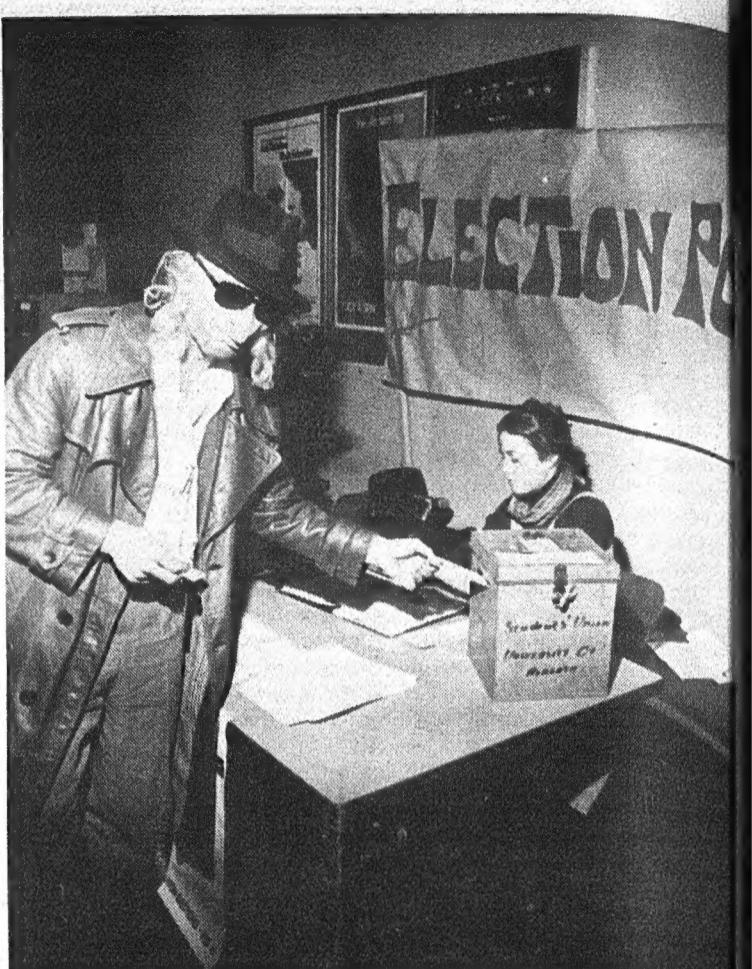
Unlike Savaryn, McGhie does not accept the increase as an unaccomplished fact; he voted against it during the B of G deliberation and recently moved a resolution opposing it at a meeting of the U of A Progressive Conservative Youth Federation.

In the same interview, McGhie remarked that the PCYF in Calgary had passed a resolution favoring two-tier tuition. McGhie's information was correct at the time, but the U of C *Gauntlet* has informed *Gateway* that the PCYF there has since reversed its position and passed a resolution contrary to Hohol's proposal.

PCYF organizations at both institutions are now officially in opposition to the actions by their senior party.

The *Gauntlet* said the move in Calgary was spurred by a fear that impetus for the fee differential had originated at the U of C, and that young conservatives there wished to correct that apprehension.

The Board of Governors at the U of C, however, have approved an \$300 increase for foreign students next year.



What's all this CRAP about?

Thus resounds the petulant query of one-time political hack Rene Le Larke whose fall to political ignominy Friday leaves Jay Spark as SU president 1977-78.

photo Grant Wurm

SU election appeal from page one

were eliminated from the count. The dispute appears to be with the procedure as described in the election rules, rather than with any possible foul-ups in the actual count.

Reynolds indicated the DIE board submission will take "several different directions," so there may be other disputes involved.

Rene Le Larke, who finished ahead of Reynolds in the presidential race, said Sunday he has been contacted by the Reynolds slate regarding the protest and asked to lend his support. Le Larke said he doesn't know at this time if he will back Reynolds' DIE board protest.

in dinwoodie

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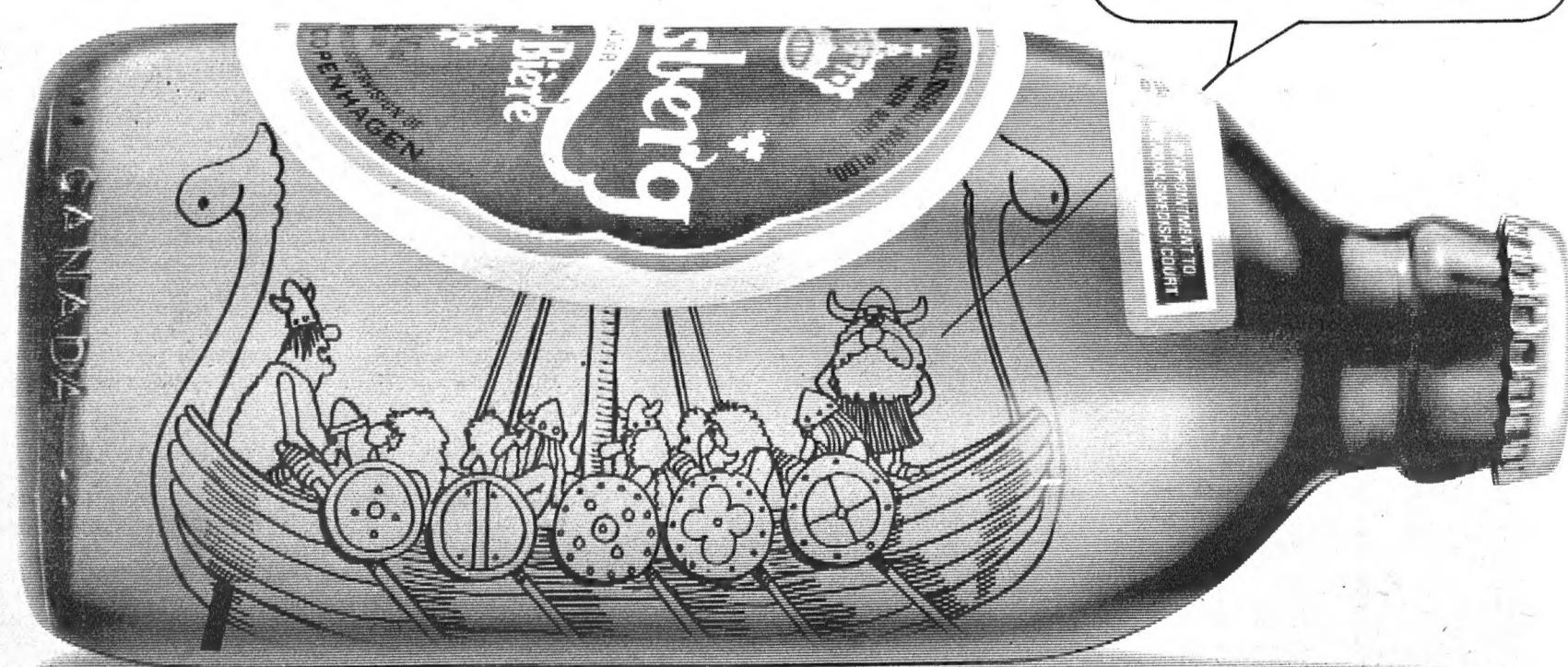
COMMITTEE ON STUDENT EVALUATION OF COURSES AND STUDENTS' UNION INSTRUCTION

The Students' Union needs three undergraduate students to sit on a committee with several Academic Staff members selected by General Faculties Council to devise appropriate procedures for the student evaluation of instruction and for reporting the results thereof to faculty and students.

The Committee will meet periodically throughout this Spring and Summer to draft a proposal for General Faculties Council's consideration.

For more information contact the Vice-President Academic of the S.U. in Room 259D of SUB or by calling 432-4236. Applications for this position are available from the receptionist in room 256 of SUB. Deadline for application is February 24th, 1977.

Carlsberg!



THE GLORIOUS BEER OF ALBERTA U.

CON

by Ambrose Fierce

The Legend of Egon Pfardenhasseler,
Part III

When Egon Pfardenhasseler got back home, panting, he lurched over to his *Random House* and knew positively that he had forgotten half the words and smirking allusions he had wanted to look up, and, in the following hour of feverish recollection, he forgot all of them. He threw open references at random, seeking some clue to the lost ciphers, but slammed his thick books again when he realized that instead he was on the brink of learning something *new*, something he would have to chain in his memory by force of increasingly flaccid will, something he knew would elude him, in time, certainly, inevitably. The truth came to him that he could remember anything unless he particularly wanted to. He sobbed.

Each day brought him new knowledge of his ignorances. No matter how quickly he drove home after conversations with students and colleagues he would forget most of what he had forgotten. Occasionally he was able to scribble the once-known word on a scrap of paper, but this was risky and suspicious: he might just as well come right out and ask, just break into the discussion, twitch the veil cloaking his immense ignorance, and *inquire*.

And clearly, that was right out of the question.

"Dr. Pfardenhasseler," one of his students would say, "can you tell me ..." And usually Egon couldn't and would have to temporize.

"Say, Egon," one of his colleagues would say, "what do you know about ..." And often it was very little, and that little, garbled. He would marshall his reply, survey his facts and their ordering, and spot huge gaps. His replies were necessarily vague and noncommittal, to avoid making an outright *mistake*.

The ogre visited him nearly every night. When his friends and students were not unwittingly torturing him with questions, his ogre had him on the rack of things once known.

"I don't know!" Egon wailed, quailing back from the beast.

"Know your own name?" the thing shrieked in demoniac fury.

Every time the ogre lunged, Egon woke; every time, however, the terrible teeth came closer to his throat, around which the sodden sheets were becoming knotted more tightly every morning. Egon could no longer simply get out of bed; he had first to fight free of his wildly snarled bedding. This could take half an hour.

He gulped tranquilizers during the day, and swilled coffee at night to keep him awake as long as possible. He interlarded his meal schedule with a succession of huge snacks, tall drinks, and meth-amphetamine tablets. He dozed during talks in the common room and in the faculty club, exhausted from the night before whether he had slept or

not. His eyes were badly bloodshot and had below them big pouches of purplish-grey. He trembled. He was not well. His heavy head nodded, and he would catch the witching echo of something familiar, but only the echo.

"Prithee, why so pale and wan, Egon?" His chairman swam before him, in duplicate, triplicate, now coalesced and clearly defined, now a blurred swarm. "Egon? Eh? Glutting your sorrow on a rose? Eh? Take a rest, kid. You look moribund."

"Egon did. Once home, he gave his dictionary a wistful glance but did not look up *floribunda*; he knew it was something repellent.

He lay in bed all week, not really sleeping and not thoroughly awake. He managed to keep the ogre at bay and drifted, quietly, in the ambient feeling of having forgotten. When he remembered to, he worried about keeping up in his field, about patching up the gaps in his eroding memory, and so forth. If he tried to remember things he simply could not; if he let himself drift mindlessly along, then a carnival of words appeared, answers to questions unasked and responses to situations unchallenged: *tabid* swam up to him, as gig *geotic*, *syzygy*, *tachycardia*, *fermy*, *palindrome* and *ctenizid*. Strange animals loped across his brain — big glyptodonts, megatheria, rock hyraxes, dikdiks, pangolins, sassabas, and kudus. All manner of words percolated up from his subconscious like skeletons bubbling to the surface of the LaBrea tar pits — words which, in certain previous situations, he would have plunged his arm to the shoulder in hot tar to retrieve. Of course, these words, his tools, his very *life*, would sink from sight again when next he needed them. "*Floscular*," he whispered, blinking tears from his mild eyes.

Full Professor Grade II with three books and seventeen published articles to his credit Gordon Ortolan was planning a Hallowe'en party. Egon debated attending it. He could hardly cart his entire reference library around with him but anything short of that would leave him dumb. God damn. His quirk of memory had changed him into a sort of marginal librarian, the legwork between whimsical question and imperative answer. The fact remained, however, that he might as well be dead if he continued to brood in bed, steeping himself in vague forgetfulness.

In the costume shop he assessed clowns and pirates, fuzzy beasts and ballerinas, eighteenth century dandies and cavemen, witches and warlocks and fanged horrors which turned his guts to ice, gorillas, Hare Krishna-ites, and so forth, but he saw nothing he especially liked until the man brought out a super-fop, a bright and blazing Mexican — to be precise, Zapata.

To Be Continued ...

Vigilantes needed for night watch

A campus night watch squad is being formed to patrol the U of and prevent sexual assault. The squad is being set up under the auspices of the university's Sex-Assault Committee.

The force is to be made up of students patrolling campus in teams of two, one male and one female, with walkie talkies, lights and distinctive arm bands. The committee hopes this will discourage vandalism and other petty crime, as well as fulfilling their stated task.

The group is expected to be in operation within 10 to 14 days. Students will be hired on a part-time basis of one to three nights a week.

Contact university personnel immediately if interested.

Bishops University Scholarship Exchange Program

- an English liberal arts university in Lennoxville, Quebec
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- be a full time undergraduate student
- a Canadian student or landed immigrant

Applications are available at the Student Awards Office, 219 CAB.

Application deadline - March 1, 1977

For more information contact the Student Awards Office or the Student Union Vice-President Academic at 432-4236 or in room 259D of SUB.



STUDENTS' UNION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

HOUSING REGISTRY DIRECTOR

Wanted

Duties - To co-ordinate, manage and publicize the Students' Union Housing Registry.

Salary - Part-time for April and May. \$750/month for June, July, August and September.

Qualifications - Experience in administration and public relations preferred.

For more information contact Eileen Gillese, Vice-President, Finance and Administration, Room 259 SUB. Phone 432-4236.

Applications available from Receptionist, General Office, Room 256, Students' Union Building.



STUDENTS' UNION

CKSR DIRECTOR



required

Duties - Responsible for the complete functioning of the CKSR Radio Station including programming, equipment and budgeting.

Honorarium - \$200/month.

Qualifications - Experience in radio/television and management.

For more information contact Jan Grude, Vice-President, Services, Room 259, SUB. Phone 432-4236.

Applications available from Receptionist, General Office, Room 256, Students' Union Building.



STUDENTS' UNION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER

Wanted

Duties - Responsible for the organization and operation of all Students' Union Elections and referenda.

Salary - Approximately \$5.00/hour to a maximum of \$1,000 per year.

Qualifications - Ability to organize and co-ordinate people and materials. Must be available on a part-time basis throughout the year, especially January and February.

For more information contact Eileen Gillese, Vice-President, Finance and Administration, Room 259 SUB. Phone 432-4236.

Applications available from Receptionist, General Office, Room 256, Students' Union Building.

New deal for the north?

Mel Watkins, political economics professor at the University of Toronto, former economic advisor to the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T., editor of the newly-released book, *The Dene Nation: The Colony Within* and former member of the Canadian Forum editorial board, was on campus Monday to present a talk on "Land Claims and Pipelines: Recent Developments in the Northwest Territories."

Gateway conducted a short interview with Professor Watkins Monday afternoon, which follows:

GATEWAY: How much land are the Dene asking for?

WATKINS: The claim is for their traditional lands—about 450,000 square miles of land, which is somewhere around one-ninth of Canada.

GATEWAY: How much land do you think they will get in their negotiations with the government?

WATKINS: Well, they won't be getting land actually, since they're not asking for the land as such, they're merely asking for the right to political control of territory. It seems to me they're well-organized and it seems

many people in the South are sympathetic to their position, so I'm optimistic about their chances.

GATEWAY: Do you think, since negotiations have not begun yet with the federal government, that the gov't is stalling on the issue of land claims?

WATKINS: I can't comment on what's happening in a contemporary sense since I left the Brotherhood last year. But an important point to make is that we know, on the basis of a book by York University political scientists Edgar Dosman called *The National Interest*, that the federal Cabinet made a decision not to decide Indian land claims. Dosman obtained access to government correspondence from five or six years ago which shows that the Cabinet took the cynical view of stalling a decision on land claims, which would therefore leave them with the opportunity of pushing a pipeline through if the necessity arose—they could merely argue that they hadn't had time to settle land claims but that the need for the pipeline was urgent.

And the risk remains that the government may still stall. What

we know from their memos is that their argument, that they want to settle land claims but need more time, is a lie—they have set out a specific stalling policy. It may be that the current minister, Mr. (Warren) Allmand, may not go along with this policy, but...

G: What do you think the result of the Berger inquiry may be?

W: It's not fruitful to predict. But Berger himself has said he will find on the evidence presented to him. And the natives have presented a great deal of evidence supporting an equitable settlement to their claims. The pipeline companies did not present much evidence on their behalf. If Mr. Berger in fact finds on the evidence, then I think all will be well.

G: How many peoples inhabit the territory in dispute?

W: There are about 13,000 to 14,000 Indians in the area—about 10,000 to 12,000 whites.

G: How many tribes or native groupings are there in the area?

W: There are five main linguistic groupings: or "local groups" as anthropologists term them: Dogrib, Slavey, Chipewyan, Hareskin and Louscheux.

G: What would the consequences for the territory be if the natives are awarded political control?

W: They're asking for the right to have political institutions of their own in the territory but that the territory remain a part of Canada. They would see their control as not sufficient if they did not have the right to prevent a pipeline from being constructed in their territory, if they so decided. If you say to people they have control but not enough control to stop a pipeline it's a contradiction in terms.

The Dene are not asserting sovereign rights in the North, nor are the Inuit. They are basically asking for a new deal—they're asking the federal government



Mel Watkins

photo Grant Wur

for a new distribution of power. They are a colonial people and they want to decolonize themselves.

G: Isn't it more accurate to say they want a first deal, instead of a new one?

W: Yes. There's never been any negotiated deal with them. Despite the Caveat Case the substantial question of land rights remains unresolved. (The Caveat Case began in 1973 when the Indians went into court to try and get a caveat on the 450,000 sq. mi. of land, and thus be able to prevent a pipeline at least temporarily. The Supreme Court of the N.W.T. supported them, but the decision by the Alberta Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court in Ottawa was that you could not file a caveat on "unpatented Crown land," meaning land which no one had previously filed a title against. However, Judge Morrow did say he believed the natives had aboriginal rights to the lands. But the substantial question was never answered more than that. In any case, however, land claims certainly won't be settled just in the courts.

Whoever wins in the courts will enter negotiations with a stronger hand. And presumably after negotiations an Act of Parliament will be passed which would consolidate the negotiations.

G: You've been accused of being a "white radical" interfering with native affairs. How do you react to that?

W: I think the people who say that are racist. I am white and I am radical. But I was never a policy maker with the Brotherhood—wasn't a political advisor, merely an economic one. All I did was prepare evidence for the Berger inquiry, and people who make the charges that I am interfering do so because they don't believe Indians are smart enough to politically organize themselves, which is wrong. The Brotherhood people who made similar charges—such as former Brotherhood president Jamie Wa-shee, have never advanced any evidence in favor of the charges, and Wa-Shee was not re-elected after his split with the Brotherhood.

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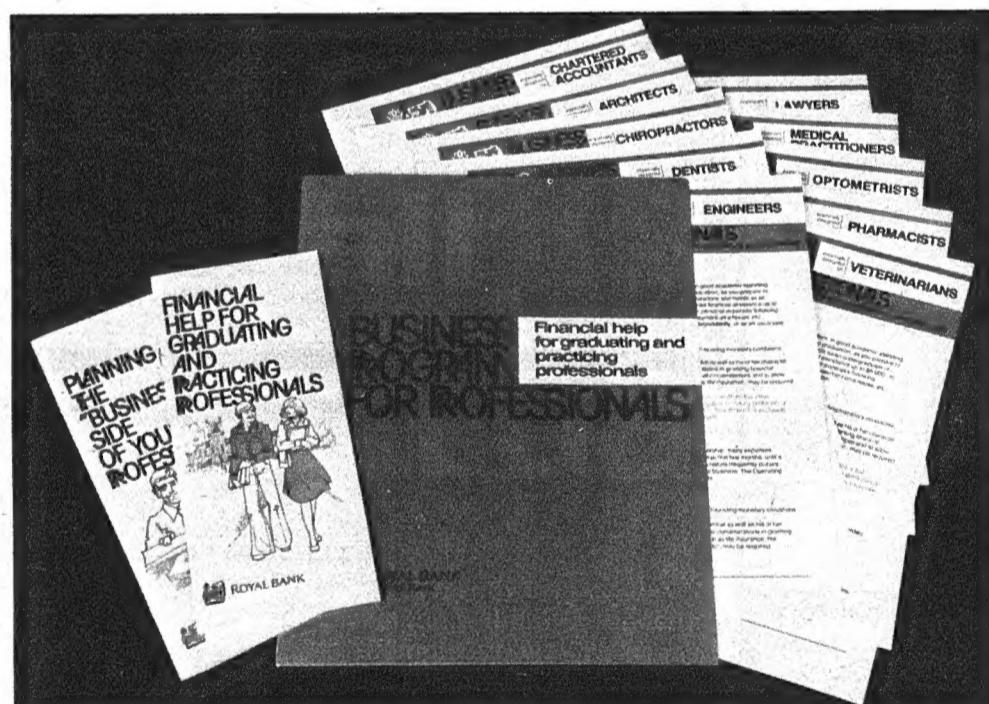
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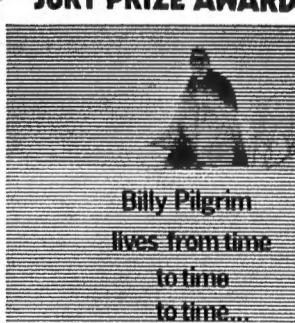
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SUNDAY FEB. 20
SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE

7 PM

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SLAUGHTERHOUSE - FIVE

Restricted Adult

9:30



Psycho

Adult

SUB. THEATRE SHOWINGS 7 PM/9:30 PM

DOUBLE FEATURES 7 PM

Gateway special supplement

Trying to stop the flow of oil, 'industry and prejudice

BY MICHAEL ASCH

Michael Asch is a professor with the department of anthropology at the U of A who presented a testimony to the Berger Inquiry criticizing the reports of industry on the feasibility and effects of a pipeline through the Mackenzie valley. Space prevents running the entire testimony, however a brief summary of excerpts follows. Dr. Asch spent three years researching the economic history of the Slavey region and spent seven years learning about the social life of the Dene people of Fort Wrigley.

Industry says the economic and social situation in the North today is characterized by the problems of high unemployment, high welfare, alcoholism, poor housing, racial tensions, and that these problems cannot be solved through the traditional way of life, for this is either dead or dying. The construction and maintenance of a gas pipeline as well as attendant development will provide employment and thus help in some respects to alleviate the immediate social and economic plight of people.

Therefore, it concludes that the social and economic impact of the pipeline on balance will be beneficial and that the pipeline thus should proceed as quickly as possible.

The intent of my presentation is to provide an alternative analysis of the social and economic situation in the North today and to offer a different conclusion regarding the potential impact of the pipeline and its attendant development.

While I agree with the industry-sponsored studies that the North faces many problems, the developments proposed by the petroleum corporations, will not help in solving these problems and, indeed, will almost certainly exacerbate them.

Thus, I will be recommending to you all, unless certain issues regarding control of and participation in development in the North are resolved first, these developments should not take place. Some might say our differences are purely political or merely represent reasonable scholarly disagreement on a subject. I would argue that the differences in our analyses and conclusions flow directly from fundamental different ways in which we approach the question of the analysis of socio-economic impact.

Although they have collectively assessed quite a bit of data, they include virtually no information on either historical or cultural factors. As a result, they are missing information essential to making a proper assessment of any development, and they are creating the impression that northern natives are fundamentally just "poor" people, who happen to be native, an impression which does injustice to the facts. Had they taken historical and cultural factors into account, I believe the other researchers would have either reached the same conclusion as I or, at least, would have moderated their recommendations concerning immediate development to include more native control. I will provide some of this missing cultural and historical information.

In brief I will show that the post-



contact economic history of the region is characterized by an economic relationship in which native people receive immediate material well-being in exchange for long term economic dependency.

The pre-contact economy

If we define the term economy in its most basic sense — the production and circulation of goods — then it is clear that every society that survives in a material way from year to year must have an economy.

In the late pre-contact period, the economy of the region was characterized by the dominance of small self-sufficient groups of approximately 20 to 30 related persons called by anthropologists "local groups." In order to maintain themselves these groups relied on harvesting many kinds of bush resources, including a wide variety of fish; small game animals; big game such as moose, and woodland caribou; and a number of kinds of edible berries. They also relied on other products such as trees which were important in constructing shelters, in transportation, and fuel.

It is most likely the local groups camped in winter near the shores of larger lakes which dominate the region. Here, the small game and fish, which were the staple of the diet, could be found in most constant supply.

Within local groups labor was organized along age and sex lines with men primarily responsible for hunting big game and setting fish nets and women and children for the collection of small game. Women were also responsible for making clothing from local resources such as moose hide and rabbit skins.

The primary techniques used in collecting animal resources were snar-

ing with babiche and sinew snares and entrapment. Moose and other big game animals were hunted with bow and arrow, club, or spear when crossing water or open country. Fish were taken using fishnets made of woven willow bast or caribou babiche.

Given this type of technology, it is reasonable to conclude that most often large game capture required co-operative labor in hunting parties. Co-operation was also important for women's production tasks.

Transportation in winter relied on human labour. Yet, this form of transportation resulted in more group travel than in the later period when dogs were used in transportation. The reason for this is simple: without dog teams it would be easier to bring people to the game than the other way around. Hence, in winter people moved around more than in later periods and, may have travelled throughout the region in search of game, returning only occasionally to the fish lake base camp when the situation demanded it.

In summer, people travelled primarily by shallow drafted canoes. Travel at this time included a trip to one of the major lakes where an encampment of perhaps 200 persons would be formed around the times of the fish runs. Then, the people would return again to their small local groups.

It appears that within local groups bush resources were distributed on the basis of mutual sharing. All participated equally in the good fortune of the hunters and all suffered equally when their luck turned bad. Although the distribution system was basically informal, there was apparently some formality concerning the way in which certain animals were shared. Specific parts were

reserved for the hunter and persons closely related to his or her immediate family. Individual ability could be recognized, but not at the expense of the collective good.

An examination of the productive base of the land indicates that the region is not highly varied as to kinds of resources but is somewhat variable from year to year as to the actual distribution of these resources on the land. Hence, the primary problem of circulation probably concerned the creation of a balance in any one year between local groups which had resources surplus to their needs and those which did not have the minimum resources necessary for survival.

Given the nature of the technology as well as the kinship system as reported by early travellers, it appears this problem was solved by moving people to reserves. The principle of mutual sharing was extended beyond the local group to include all groups in the region. This was done through a kinship and marriage system which linked all people in the region into a single social unit and conveyed to all reciprocal rights and obligations.

Thus the regional economy in the late aboriginal period was a total economy both in terms of production and circulation of goods. The people of the region were wholly responsible for their own survival. They achieved this end by organizing themselves into self-sufficient local groups within which production and distribution were collective activities. On occasion local groups found themselves unable to maintain their self-sufficiency and they would join with other local groups lucky enough to be enjoying a surplus. Hence, the principle of co-operation and mutual

continued to p. 10

THE DENE NATION And HER MATE

WHEREAS prior to the coming of the Europeans the Dene, the aboriginal people of the Mackenzie Valley, have lived on their traditional lands since time immemorial;

AND WHEREAS the Dene have certain property rights to their traditional lands;

AND WHEREAS Europeans and other non-Dene have settled upon and undertaken developments upon the traditional lands of the Dene without an agreement or treaty between the Dene and non-Dene Canadians;

AND WHEREAS confusion exists as to the meaning of Treaties 8 and 11;

AND WHEREAS there are in International Law certain political, human and universal rights such as the rights to self-determination, non-discrimination, and enjoyment of culture which are witnessed in the practice of nations and international instruments such as the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights;

AND WHEREAS the Dene have survived as a people;

AND WHEREAS both the Dene and the Government of Canada have expressed a desire to see clarification of the rights of the Dene and the negotiation of a new agreement or treaty between the Dene and other Canadians at the earliest possible occasion;

IT IS THEREFORE AGREED between the Dene and the Government of Canada that negotiations do commence forthwith to resolve the aforesaid according to the following principles;

1. The Dene have the right to recognition, self-determination, and on-going growth and development as a People and as a Nation.

2. The Dene, as aboriginal people, have a special status under the Constitution of Canada.
3. The Dene, as aboriginal people, have the right to retain ownership of so much of their traditional lands, and under such terms, as to ensure their independence and self-reliance, traditionally, economically and socially, and the maintenance of whatever other rights they have, whether specified in this agreement or not.
4. The definition of the Dene is the right of the Dene. The Dene know who they are.
5. The Dene have the right to practice and preserve their languages, traditions, customs and values.
6. The Dene have the right to develop their own institutions and enjoy their rights as a People in the framework of their own institutions.
7. There will therefore be within Confederation, a Dene Government with jurisdiction over a geographical area and over subject matters now within the jurisdiction of either the Government of Canada or the Government of the Northwest Territories.
8. The Government of Canada hereafter in the exercise of matters within its jurisdiction (and following a settlement with the Dene) will:

 - (a) abandon the "last frontier" mentality and all attempts to colonize and settle Dene lands; and
 - (b) do everything in its power to assist in the recognition, survival, and development of the Dene as a People.

9. The Government of Canada will finance the establishment

Another "fur trade" looms in the South

sharing found within local groups was extended to all the people of the region.

The Fur Trade

The period of direct involvement with the fur trade began in the last decade of the 18th Century. Although contact was established as the result of competition between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company for hegemony in Western trade, virtually none of the intense rivalry between the two trading companies was transferred to the region. Here the Northwest Company maintained hegemony in the fur trade until 1821 when the two companies amalgamated.

As a result, none of the disruptions in native life which marked the period of competition in other parts of Canada appeared in the North and from the time of contact until roughly 1870 when the Bay lost its monopoly in the fur trade throughout Rupert's Land, the fur trade was marked by stability.

However, trade was limited because Bay policy required that remote posts such as those in the region remain self-sufficient in food provisions; and supply lines at this time were maintained through the use of York boats and brigading from Winnipeg to the West, imposing severe restrictions on the

amount of goods and furs which could be transported to and from the North.

Of the goods available, the most important for the Indians probably were new staples such as flour, tea and sugar; metal utensils and implements; beads; blankets; tobacco and alcohol. In order to obtain these goods, the Indians had to trade local resources. Given the limitations of the goods and policy restrictions, it would appear that production for the fur trade was not great and consisted mainly of providing food provisions rather than furs.

Thus the economy of the native people changed little during this period from its aboriginal strategy. The economy of the region was still "total" in that the people of the region depended for their survival almost exclusively on local resources. Bay personnel exchanged trade goods for food and natives continued to use a wide range of bush resources. Production was still primarily a collective activity, and distribution of goods within and between local groups was still based on the principle of sharing. The only significant changes in native economic life during this time were the adoption of certain trade good items that made life a little easier and a shift in seasonal round to

include both occasional trips to the trading posts for supplies and later in the period, the occasional use of the trading posts rather than the major lakes as places for encampment during the summer.

Post 1870

With the sale of Rupert's Land in 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company lost its monopoly in most of its former domain and with it an assured supply of furs at prices well below world market levels. In some areas of the Mackenzie region, such as Fort Wrigley and Fort Norman, monopoly conditions continued to obtain until as late as perhaps 1900. However, in other parts of the region, such as Fort Simpson and upstream, the operation of free traders further south was soon felt by the Bay.

The Bay replaced the York boats with steam, first on the Athabasca in 1882 and then on the Mackenzie in 1885, and by moving the major trans-shipment point to the North from Winnipeg to Edmonton after the completion of the rail link from Calgary to Edmonton in 1891. Between 1870 and 1890, transportation to the North was thus revolutionized from a system based on an 18th Century mode to a modern one.

From the late 19th Century on, the

Bay apparently changed its strategy from one of monopoly in the collection of furs to the encouragement of competition. Their control now was seen to be in terms of virtual monopoly in transportation and retail sales, where it was felt that they could maintain a high level of profit.

The effect of competition, the new transportation system, the Yukon Gold rush of 1898 and the rise in fur prices during World War I, was the complete transformation of the fur trade. This was a major change in the kinds and quantities of goods available. Among the new items introduced in the period between the end of monopoly and the turn of the century were the repeating rifle, the steel trap, wide varieties of western clothing, dogs and dog teams and chocolates and other luxury items. After the development of steam transportation, the numbers of traditional exchange items such as furs, staples, blankets, and metal utensils available in the North increased dramatically.

Also, a major shift occurred in the position of the trading establishment in the regional economy. The traders were no longer dependent upon local resources for survival, but could

BY THE QUEEN, in right of Canada.

Under the Dene communities in cases where existing communities are inhabited by significant numbers of non-Dene and a significant portion of the Dene community wishes to re-establish themselves elsewhere.

The Dene will be compensated by the Government of Canada for the past use of Dene land by non-Dene.

Within six months of the signing of this agreement negotiations will commence for a final agreement or treaty, and within six months of the signing of the final agreement, legislation incorporating the terms of the final agreement will be submitted to the Parliament.

It is recognized and accepted that negotiations must allow for the on-going involvement of all Dene.

In the interim period between the signing of this agreement and the passing of legislation by Parliament, the parties hereto a Dene will not take any actions which violate either the terms or the spirit and over this agreement.

AND WHEREAS the Dene recognize that there are non-Dene in the Northwest who have come to live among the Dene and the Dene wish to be kind to them;

AND WHEREAS both the Dene and the Government of Canada the Dene to recognize and respect the rights of the non-Dene;

AND WHEREAS the Dene recognize that while Territorial Councils and municipal councils are governments in the non-Dene condition, the non-Dene have the right to evolve more democratic forms of institutions based on democracy and equality and the representation of the interests of the masses of the non-Dene, not the elite;

depending on external sources of provisions. This new found independence of the traders had an effect on exchange relationships between the trader and the Natives still traded local sources. However, now the Bay and its strategic collection of communities was seen as a monopoly and was maintained at a high price.

"...should the collapse (of petroleum resources) occur after the next decade...the result would be the transformation of northern native people into the general class of southern Canadian 'poor'."

the free traders alike could manipulate exchange to encourage trade in furs more than food. Thus as early as 1871 the Bay limited the trade in percussion rifles to exchange, while allowing food and furs to be traded only for common Indian guns. As well, late in the 19th Century, the Bay changed its standard of trade by doubling the exchange value of furs to that of provisions. The economic relationship was capped near the end of the 19th century with the adoption of money for exchange and the demise of the old barter system.

As a result the native economy of the region had shifted by 1900 away from its virtual independence of trade goods. Yet, the internal organization of the economy did not change greatly. The primary economic unit for most natives still remained the local group. Labour was still organized on the basis of age and sex, with women and children responsible for collecting small game, and men for hunting, fishing and trapping.

Some changes in production resulted from the introduction of the rifle and the steel trap. The most significant was the new found ability of individuals to maintain more independence from others in hunting and trapping.

Some changes occurred in the mobility of the people. The advent of the trapline, the year-round availability of provisions at trading posts, and the introduction of dog team transport

IT IS THEREFORE AGREED that the following principles are recognized by the Dene and the Government of Canada;

14. The Dene agree that non-Dene have the right to self-determination and the use and development of their own institutions; and the Dene pledge their support to the non-Dene in the pursuit of their rights.

15. The Government of Canada will establish a regime to compensate all non-Dene who suffer hardship because of, or non-Dene who wish to leave the Northwest Territories because they are unable to adjust to, changes ensuring the viability of the principles herein contained and particularly measures introduced to guarantee the recognition, self-determination, and development of the Dene as a People.

16. The Dene agree that all non-Dene holding lands in estate fee simple as of October 15, 1976 will not be deprived of their property rights, but after that date all lands will be subject to the terms of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty and the Dene through their representatives have hereunto set their hands this _____ day of _____, AD 1976.

FOR HER MAJESTY

For the Dene

This agreement in principle was drawn up by the Dene and delivered to Ottawa for ratification in November. It clarifies the position of the Dene over the Mackenzie Valley pipeline proposal in particular and the development of the North in general. They are still waiting for a response.

encouraged sedentism to the extent that during the early 20th Century many families built permanent dwellings at fish lakes and along traplines. In order to obtain supplies and trade furs, the men now made at least two trips to the trading posts during the winter. However, the women and children usually did not accompany men to the posts. Summer travel was probably expanded by the introduction of motors on canoes and skows, and there were summer encampments at the trading posts rather than at the major lakes.

The main change in the distribution system of the region was the great increase in the amount of trade between the native people and the traders.

Thus, the regional economy was transformed by the new fur trade from a "total economy" to one which relied both on local subsistence and the use of externally produced goods which were exchanged for furs.

As a result, the standard of living was greatly raised. This must have made people feel quite wealthy. This rise in the standard of living, however, had an unexpected consequence — dependency. For now the stability and success of the economy was dependent on external economic conditions such as a high market price for furs in relation to trade good prices and the availability of productive surpluses in one aspect of local resources, furs. The latter problem was chronic, and after the influx of

whites almost led to the collapse of the economy during the 1920s. However, the first problem appeared to be insignificant for, prices and trade good costs remained in a stable relationship for over thirty years. Yet, ultimately, it was this factor that led to the collapse of the fur trade economy when beginning after World War II there was a long depression in the value of furs and an astronomical rise in the prices of trade goods.

Fur Trade Collapse

In the years immediately following the War, it was hoped that fur prices would soon rise again. In the meantime, most people were supported by the general introduction of family allowance and old age pension payments during the late 40's and maintained their fur trade economy focus. But by the 1950's it became apparent that the fur economy would never return.

The Government acted by adopting a position basically in favor of economic development. To this end Jean LeSage, minister of northern affairs and natural resources, in 1955 proclaimed the new education programme for the Northwest Territories which recommended the construction of school facilities in smaller centres and a program of hostel construction in larger ones to facilitate universal education.

By the early 60's grade schools were constructed in virtually all the communities in the region and in most cases continued to p. 12

people were encouraged to move into town where they would continue to receive benefits and could remain with their children. For others, it was pointed out:

"Forgetful children should not forget that school is compulsory and that missing school for five consecutive or separate times is liable to punishment. Parents who fail to send their children to school without serious reason and notification to the teacher are liable to be fined and jailed. Moreover, family allowance payments may be cancelled upon report made by the proper authorities. Mark well, children that missing part of the day accounts for a day's absence, in so far as the punishments are concerned. Therefore, do your share for your sake and that of your family." (The Catholic Voice, 1957:5)

Given the economic conditions at the time, the threat of the loss of family allowances must have been quite an inducement to those unwilling to volunteer to send their children to school. In any event, voluntarily or not, most people at least in the Fort Simpson and Fort Wrigley regions, had moved into town within one year of the opening of a winter term school.

The movement of people away from residence at fish lake encampments and the introduction of direct family allowance payments, old age pensions, and other cash benefits directly to nuclear family heads and individuals, completely undermined the economic rationale of the local group.

Beginning no later than 1960, the nuclear family, typically composed of an older married couple and their adult and younger children, became the primary self-sufficient economic unit.

The internal organization of the economy was forced to shift into two virtually independent spheres of production and distribution: one for bush subsistence; the other for trade good subsistence.

Permanent and enlarged local populations meant the eventual depletion of small game in the vicinity of communities and ultimately, the virtual abandonment of winter collection activities on the part of women.

Now, with the collapse of the fur trade people needed to obtain cash in addition to the income received from trapping. In most cases, families relied upon direct cash payments from the government such as family allowances, old age pensions, and, in a few cases, welfare, to make up the difference. As well, in some families some or all of the cash needed to live was generated by part or full-time wage labour.

In terms of distribution, the cash-trade goods economic sector had an ideology which seemed to take on features both of our society and the traditional native one. The "production", that is the "cash" itself, was not shared except to purchase those trade goods necessary to fill the needs of the nuclear family.

In rare instances, surplus money was "lent" (of course at no interest) to close relatives, but it was never shared. On the other hand, however, traditional trade goods, and especially food items, although now purchased with money rather than furs, were treated like bush resources and formed a significant part of the reciprocity system of distribution.

Thus, the collapse of the fur trade and the concomitant rise of governmental intervention in the economic and social life of the people in the region did not produce a qualitative shift in the focus of the native economy away from its reliance on both local subsistence and the use of trade goods. However, it would seem that the past thirty years has been an era of marked change in the internal organization of the economy.

Finally, the contemporary native economy has not solved the problem of dependency on external agencies characteristic of the fur trade economic adaptation. The problem has only deepened and become more obvious as direct government payments have replaced productive labour as the main resource for obtaining trade goods; payments which are seen by most people, native and non-native as handouts to the poverty stricken.

The pipeline merely represents a further elaboration on this same theme of immediate material survival for long-term dependency; only this time the

changes being considered appear to be on such a massive scale that they will inevitably produce a major re-orientation of the native economy away from the self-sufficient bush existence sector and towards an ever increasing dependence on the externally controlled trade good sector for survival.

Regarding the Pipeline

Hopefully, the information provided has filled in some of the missing historical and cultural factors that differentiate northern natives from southern Canadian poor. I would like to use this information to evaluate the potential social and economic impact of the gas pipeline and attendant development on the northern native people.

This recommendation runs counter to those presented in industry-sponsored studies.

The industry-sponsored studies come to two primary conclusions regarding the social and economic problems and solutions:

1. That the traditional economy of Northern natives including such activities as hunting, fishing and trapping are becoming of little economic importance and are, today, only part-time activities among young people.
2. That the region today is characterized by high unemployment and underemployment which the pipeline will solve by providing jobs and, in so doing, help to alleviate other problems facing Northerners such as poor housing, poor health care facilities, etc.

Therefore, they all conclude that the gas pipeline and attendant development will have an overall positive impact and limit their recommendations to the question of ensuring that northern natives obtain the fullest opportunity to participate in this development through wage labour.

I will begin my critique with a discussion of their conclusions regarding the traditional economy. Their analysis of it can be divided into two major aspects:

1. That hunting and trapping as a "way of life" is "dying" in that the number of Northern Natives pursuing it on a full-time basis is very small and likely to decrease, while the number of part-time hunter-trappers, especially among the young is on the increase (see, for example Gemini North V. 6:412)
2. That the economic value of bush collection activities are now of greatly diminished significance and that the primary value of these activities concerns the intangible aspects of "social and cultural" values.

Concerning the first point, I do not dispute that there has been a decline in the absolute number of full-time hunter-trappers in the Fort Wrigley region and a concomitant rise in the number of part-time hunter-trappers. However, I strongly object to Gemini North's (and others) contention that the reasons for this decline are purely voluntary in nature.

There have been and still are important coercive elements involved here, these include the collapse of the fur trade which forced people to seek other sources of cash income; the location of schools in places far removed from bush-collection centers; an education system that undervalued until recently traditional pursuits in its curriculum and sets its school term in such a way as to deny young people the opportunity to spend winters in the bush to learn about hunting-trapping; and the introduction of exploration jobs that are extremely well-paid which help to skew the choice of young males away from bush pursuits — out of which little disposal income is derived — and towards high paying wage labour — which provides large excesses.

It is also incorrect to consider that there has been a decline in hunting activities merely because people are now "part-time" hunter-trappers. The demise of furs as the medium of exchange in the cash-trade good sector has created a need to substitute other forms of generating cash, including wage labour.

Turning now to the second aspect, it is not true that the economic value of traditional bush collection activities is decreasing. Yet, of all the claims made by the industry studies, this is the most groundless.

How, then, do they come to such an erroneous conclusion?

If we examine the animal harvest not from the point of view of resale value but just in terms of quantity, a more valid

impression of value can be drawn. Take, for example, the value of fish in Fort Wrigley in 1972. According to Gemini North Limited, the combined Fort Wrigley fish catch was 2500 pounds. This was valued at 30¢ a pound for a total value, according to them, of \$750. (Ibid. p. 48). Now fish, as you well know, is a primary nutritional source for both humans and dogs. Considered in that light, 2500 pounds of fish could well represent the major portion of the winter dog food requirements of the native people of Fort Wrigley or, might represent a major portion of their human food intake. Is there any way that \$750 could accomplish the same end? The answer is of course no. Therefore, their methods of computation greatly underestimate the use value of bush resources to Native people and as such are grossly in error.

Thus, if you discount the errors of Gemini North's analysis and re-analyze their data using proper methodology, the data deny their contention that the traditional economy is dying and, in fact, supports the contention propounded here by myself and others that it is still of economic significance in native communities, both large and small.

I will now turn my attention to a brief examination of the second conclusion which concerns the question of employment. Two important aspects of the findings are:

1. That the region today is characterized by high unemployment and underemployment and that this indicates a high level of poverty.
2. That the pipeline and attendant development will solve this problem in that it will provide employment.

Concerning the first point, I have no doubt that the region can be considered as having a high level of unemployment and underemployment, if one uses Southern standards of measurement. But this does not mean, as it might in the South, that the native people are therefore poor and in great need of jobs. Cash income accounts only for a portion of the total economy of native people and thus they, unlike the stereotypical Southern Canadian poor, may have little cash but still not be impoverished. In short, while I do not doubt figures such as the estimate that in 1972 the average per capita income for Indians in the Northwest Territories was \$667.00 (Van Ginkle 1975:70), I strongly challenge the conclusion drawn from it that the people are living in endemic poverty.

Their conclusion is strongly dependent on the validity of the first and therefore should be considered somewhat skeptically. Furthermore employment itself may not be the unmitigated blessing that the other studies seem to feel it is for given the contemporary methods of obtaining labour, we find that: work generally goes to young unmarried men with the fewest economic responsibilities; a major portion of the income generated by employment is often dispensed on socially useless activities such as drinking parties and so may contribute to alcohol abuse; and because of the artificially high wages paid, employment in development activities helps to undermine the value of labour used for socially useful work such as bush collection activities but which do not produce disposal income. Thus, employment, especially on the large scale envisaged by the industry sponsored studies, may well, in fact, create at least as many problems as it "solves."

Conclusions

The proposals regarding the pipeline are strikingly similar to the bargain proposed by the fur traders about 100 years ago — immediate material well-being in return for long-term economic dependency.

In one respect this bargain is different, for this new one requires, as a precondition for participation, the acquisition of certain specialized skills necessary to obtain employment. Furthermore, it implies another but more subtle change: the further erosion of the bush resource of the economy.

In other words, as a result of accepting this deal, the companies anticipate the further erosion of the self-sufficient bush collection sector of the economy in favor of even more dependence on the cash-trade goods sector and the means by which this will be accomplished is the desire of young native men to have the relative "security" of wage employment.

Further, there is no guarantee that employment in the petroleum industry

will be secure in the north over a period.

Just as the fur trade's viability depended upon the availability of and a high world market price for

What happens when the resource gives out, or if the south finds a cheaper source of fuel in the next decade?

What happens if the world market price of petroleum products declines to a point where it is uneconomic to extract and transmit northern oil and gas to southern markets? The petroleum corporations, just like the fur traders before them, will pull out.

What will happen to northern natives when this does occur? The answer is known: there will be a general collapse in the cash-trade goods of the economy. Yet, if we follow the projections of the petroleum corporation sponsored studies this collapse will be much more severe than that created by the fur trade dependency.

Hence there is very real possibility that should the collapse occur after the next decade it would be too late to recover the traditional economic way of life and the result would be the transformation of northern native people into a general class of southern Canadian "poor".

Thus, the bargain the petroleum corporations are making is as follows: return for reorganizing your labour to suit our needs, we will provide you with employment for an indefinite period of time. As a result of our high wage labour you people may well stop pursuing traditional bush collection activities; therefore when we leave, as inevitably we must, there is a good possibility you will be unable to sustain yourselves in your native land. It is against this proposition that native people must protect themselves.

Yet, merely being participants in development will not accomplish this end. What is necessary is that native people have effective control over northern development for only then can they decide which developments affect their own interests and provide safeguards to ensure that those aspects of their traditional economy, including resource collection activities, wish to maintain remain viable. A settlement, should it follow the principles of the Dene Declaration, should provide this type of control and then should be supported.

Turning now to the loss of native control over their economic, social and political institutions; the contemporary period has not been the most pleasant for native people nor a particularly ennobling one for southern Canadian society in its dealings with native peoples. Indeed, in the past thirty years southern Canadian society, perhaps with all the best intentions, has more to undermine the institutions and values of native society than in the previous 100 years. Yet, despite intrusions into virtually every facet of native society, traditional economic, social, and political institutions and values persist and, in some cases, flourish.

They have proposed a general solution to these problems. It is a settlement which, if it follows the principles laid out in the Dene Declaration, will enable them to regain control over their economic, social and political institutions and all other aspects of their lives — where they live to the education of young — which we control now.

Should a permit to begin construction of a pipeline be granted prior to a land settlement and the informed consent of the native northerners, it will definitely undermine their attempt to regain control over the direction of their society for the single largest decision about their future will have been made without their approval. Thus, the granting of a permit prior to a land settlement will only exacerbate the present situation and undermine the initiatives native people have undertaken to solve their problems.

In sum, then, my research leads me to fully support the position of the native people that there must be "no pipeline before a land settlement." Indeed, it is the only reasonable position that the people can receive to safeguard themselves against the complex problems both already known and unanticipated that must inevitably be faced by a company a development scheme of such magnitude.

Who is detente?

VANCOUVER (CUP) - What does the word detente refer to? If you answer that it's a foreign country where former United States state secretary Henry Kissinger spent his sabbatical, you're closer than 82 per cent of first-year Simon Fraser University sociology students surveyed — who had no understanding of the term.

The survey was conducted last year by Herbert Adam, a professor in SFU's anthropology and sociology department.

"There is a growing public concern over functional illiteracy," Adam said at a meeting sponsored by the SFU Alumni Association, "but hardly any discussion of the equally disturbing problem of political illiteracy."

"It is not my intention to name anyone. The individuals involved are, after all, products of political culture," he said.

The survey involved about 100 students enrolled in a first-year anthropology-sociology course in late 1975 and a second group of 200 students in the same course a year later.

About 40 per cent of the students surveyed could not define the concepts "right" and "left" with reference to the political spectrum.

Entertainers such as Elton John and Barbra Streisand were recognized by considerably more students than were political figures.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, one of the leading political philosophers during the Enlightenment, was identified by 18 per cent in 1975 and 32 per cent in 1976 — but was characterized as everything from Quebec politician to a scuba diver.

In a section of the survey dealing with attitudes, a majority of students agreed that Quebec has the right to separate if the majority of its citizens decided to do so. Students also considered the federal policy of bilingualism to be reasonable.

About 70 per cent of students said "most trade unions got completely out of hand in recent

years" and 80 per cent that "the physical difference between male and female has often been exaggerated and the inequalities in opportunity overlooked."

In response to a question about class background, about 50 per cent of students said they were upper middle class, 25 per cent said lower middle class, and 20 per cent working class.

12 Science Students Needed

To sit as voting representatives on the Council of the Faculty of Science for 1977-78.

The Council meets several times a year and decides upon Academic Policy for the Faculty of Science.

Application for these positions can be obtained from the Students' Union receptionist in Room 256 of SUB. Further information can be obtained from the Vice-President (Academic) of the Students' Union in Room 259D or by calling 432-4236. Deadline for applications is March 21st, 1977.

attention all science students

Presently the Faculty of Science is the only faculty on campus without an undergraduate faculty association. Attempts are now being made to establish one and we need your help.

The association would among other things, coordinate the representation of Science students on faculty, students' union and general university policy-making bodies. It would also arrange for a counselling and information service, forums of interest to science students, certain social activities and so forth.

Please attend a meeting of all Science students on Wednesday, February 23rd in Room 142 of SUB at 7:30 p.m. to discuss plans for the establishment of this association. With just a little input and assistance from you a good idea can become a reality. For more information contact the Students' Union offices at 432-4236.

Thursday, March 3

An Evening with

RY COODER

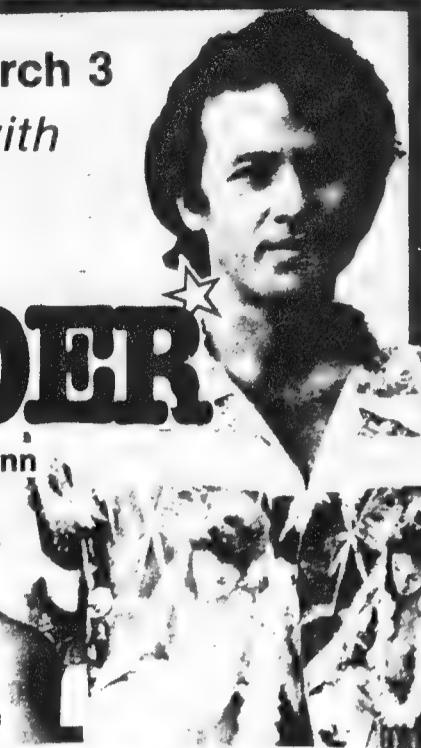
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Inspiration catches the Fine Arts Quartet

by J. C. LaDalla

What began as an uninspired evening ended in a blaze of glory when the Fine Arts Quartet performed Wednesday, Feb. 9 in the Edmonton Chamber Music Society series. An American group, they have made their reputation on educational TV, especially in the modern repertoire (Bartok, Hindemith, Karl Husa).

Mozart's last quartet (K. 590) began the program in a somewhat perfunctory reading. The quartet's sound was wiry rather than full, with tempi on the fast side, no repeat taken in the first movement, and a neat but detached quality to their precision. There was little passion in the slow movement, and little wit or spark in the scherzo. Because of the last movement's over-brisk tempo, many passages were smudged.

What a transformation was found in the next work, the Third Quartet of Shostakovich! From the opening bars there was an idiomatic rightness which was riveting, and every phrase connected inevitably to its predecessor. Shostakovich wrote fifteen quartets before his death in 1975, and these are the most significant such works since Bartok's. But only gradually are they being recognized as such in North America, where Shostakovich is regarded more as a symphonist. It was thus particularly satisfying to find the humanistic power of the work clearly revealed in what was the best performance of it I have heard.

The Fine Arts had a richer quality in the second movement, where glissandi and staccato passages were sharply defined. In the March, all was savage and intense. The tragic fourth movement (which turns into a funeral march) was movingly played and with a large, sustained sound. The cellist, who was not notable in the Mozart, was in top form here, his rhapsodic melody beneath viola pizzicatti being almost improvisatory in character. Although it is a long work — some thirty-three minutes — one had the sense of having undergone a considerable experience.

The final work was Dvorak's Piano Quintet, with Menahem Pressler pianist. This is one of the most lovable and exhilarating works in the chamber music repertoire, and the performance was radiant and impassioned. Pressler, who is pianist in the Beaux Arts Trio, is superb at binding together a chamber work by his warmth and attentiveness to the other players. He bobbed and weaved continuously, but to real purpose, catching the eye of each player so he could make his entrance with them perfect. There were some passages in the first movement which lacked the final spontaneity, perhaps because the musicians were getting used to the balance and in one section of the second movement the piano was not quite audible. Otherwise it was a

beautiful performance, intimate in the songful portions, large-scaled in climaxes. The violist, who was in fine form all evening, used a slightly husky tone in the second movement which was especially haunting.

The scherzo was lively and well articulated, and the trio overflowed with vitality and sweetness. Pressler played with poetic clarity and fire, bringing the proper weight to bear at nearly all times.

It was a delightful occasion and the audience was so enthusiastic that the group encored the scherzo.

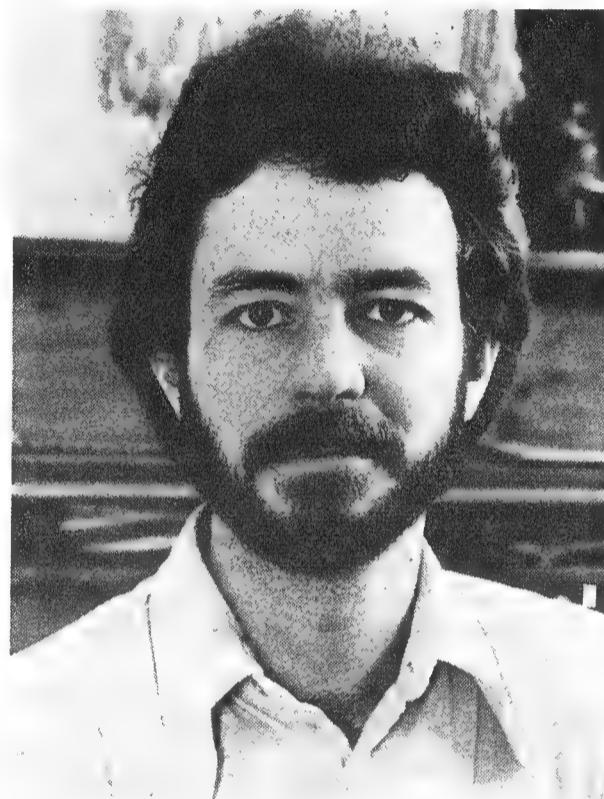
Recordings: The best recordings of the Mozart K. 590 are by the Alban Berg Quartet on Telefunken and

the Quartetto Italiano on Philips. Both include Mozart's penultimate quartet, K. 589.

The Shostakovich Third is available only in a set of his first five quartets by the Borodin Quartet of Seraphim, a budget label (3 LPs). Anyone who really liked the Third would find this a rewarding investment.

The most affectionate and lively accounts of Dvorak are by Peter Serkin and Marlboro Festival musicians (Vanguard), and Clifford Curzon with the Vienna Philharmonic Qt. (Ace of Diamonds). Both are budget labels. Rubinstein and the Guarneri Qt. have quite satisfactory readings on RCA as well.

Winchester to appear



Jesse Winchester will be at SUB next week.

Jesse Winchester and his band are to appear next Tuesday night (Feb. 22) at SUB Theatre.

Jesse has had several bands in Canada including a trio consisting of drummer Butch McDade and bassist Jeff Davis, who both today are Amazing Rhythm Aces. They had a huge hit with *Third Rate Romance*, which first appeared on "Learn To Love It," released in 1974.

The next couple of years were consumed pretty much by road work, in Canada, Australia, and Europe...Jesse considers his forte to be "resigned humor", *Damned If You Do and Everybody Knows* *Me* being prime examples.

He admits to a flair for the unadorned, preferring "very simple chord changes and romantic themes." But it's a deceptive simplicity. His songs detail at a very elemental level the ebb and flow of life. Consequently he gets weary. But he always winds up smiling.

His career was on its way when a friend introduced him to Robbie Robertson, stalwart Band guitarist himself a Canadian. Robertson quickly took to Winchester's seductive melodies and went on to produce (1970) his auspicious debut LP *Jesse Winchester*. The album contained an inordinate amount of truly contemporary classics, like *Yankee Lady*, *Biloxi*, and *The Brand New Tennessee Waltz*, a tune recorded by Joan Baez and the Everly Brothers. The effect of all this on critics was for them to quite unanimously hail him a major new composer...

Winchester, a former U.S. citizen, opted out of the draft travesty and emigrated to Canada in 1967. It was a fateful decision, one that both blessed and handicapped him. Working in the U.S. was out (probably for not much longer, if current political indicators hold up). But he figures "if I hadn't moved to Canada, maybe I wouldn't be in the music business."

Beauty contrasts vulgarity in *Salome*

J.C. LaDalla

The Edmonton Opera Association's production of Richard Strauss' *Salome* was musically the most solid evening they've offered in some time. Hetu conducted with authority and most of the singing was on a high level. The great flaw was the staging.

Mr. Guttman may well be valuable as Artistic Director and driving force of the EOA, but a stage director he isn't. His two major short-comings are that he has few ideas about conveying important stage action, and what ideas he does have are usually vulgar.

The first problem was before us when the curtain rose. Narraboth and the Page are on the terrace. But in what are they engaged? They are *waiting*, but this was not suggested. *Nothing* was suggested. They just stood and sang. There is much waiting in this opera. As is frequently said, "something terrible is going to happen," and the music seethes with tension and dread. But to no purpose. Nor was the Page's love for Narraboth conveyed. Nor Herod's unhealthy watching of Salome. The relationships were not shown.

Salome enters for a purpose: she's getting away from Herod's raucous banquet longing for fresh air. In this production she appeared because it was time to start singing. Similarly, Herod should appear in anxious pursuit of Salome, not shuffling along on cue. Unlike as it may seem, even in operas characters come and go and perform acts for *reasons*, and this can be conveyed to an audience.

Other major omissions include Narraboth's suicide five feet *behind* Salome, rather than between her and John. The point is that neither she nor the prophet really see the event because they are locked into their obsessions. Why should she notice when it occurs *behind* her? Further, Guttman has already correctly depicted John as a self-hypnotised ranter who sustains a gesture for minutes on end, and is as obsessed with Herodias' sins and Christ's coming as Salome is with him. Why is he then shown to be concerned with such an incident?

Lighting might have been imaginatively used in the scene where Herod feels a great wind blowing. Strauss provides vivid music for this moment, which is a portent of doom. But on stage no one even listened to Herod: extras were sauntering in, chatting together. We could hear how he felt, but the stage remained blandly static. If you didn't know the text, nothing suggested the event.

A more significant lighting failure was the moon's disappearance during Salome's final monologue. Again Strauss has written eerie music describing clouds covering the moon, yet the act occurred too soon and the music went for naught. And neither the clouds nor the removal of the torches affected the lighting, which remained at the wattage of a conscientious parking-lot. The atmosphere of this opera is crucial, constantly evoked in the music, and must be somehow suggested on the stage. An audience is better off spending its fifteen dollars on a recording and imagining the scenes, than observing such a half-hearted enactment.

The relentless vulgarity of Salome's characterization was the most serious offense. Salome is an innocent 16-year-old with a proclivity for funny ideas. She develops an obsession with John and pursues it unswervingly. But she is not a teen-age slut. When she implores Narraboth to let John out of the cistern, she should not paw him. She is a princess, and he is a guard, who worships her in her chaste aloofness. Her glances, her bearing, her alluring melodic line undo Narraboth, not his being felt up.

The scene with John was alternately shoddy and absurd. Strauss warned directors that the erotic hysteria is clear enough in the orchestra; it should not be reenacted on the stage. Salome should barely touch John. Instead Salome behaved like a commercial for French ticklers, even writhing on the floor in front of him, and we witnessed the absurdity of John politely waiting for Salome to stop singing before repulsing her. The reason Narraboth is able to kill himself between them (as explicitly stated) is because they're *not* in a clinch. A further absurdity was the moment when John

shouts "Get back!" while Salome is sitting several feet away, her back to him. Much more could be detailed but the above suggests the approach.

A final complaint: no matter what the operas Guttman has extras in the background chatting, drinking and living their own little lives. Perhaps he never got over his first *Pagliacci* (or was it *Stage Door Canteen*?) but whatever the source it is inappropriate many operas and nowhere more than here. Scenes such as Herod frantically offering Salome jewels rather than John's head were trivialized by the business-as-usual manner of slaves pouring wine, guests quietly commenting. And when Herod offers her the veil of the temple, the extras did not leave horrorstruck, but trooped out as if the show had been cancelled.

If I have dwelt at length on staging sins it is because this is the great problem the EOA currently faces. Real stage directors must be hired or further efforts are pointless. Financially they are in the black, musical the evening was impressive, with solid, frequently beautiful playing from our orchestra, respectable if not thrilling singing from the principals, save for Victor Braun as John, who was spectacular. Hetu, Alexander Munn, Albert Krywolt and other musicians made dependable contributions to EOA productions. The sets and costumes are variable, but in this production were appropriate and sensible.

But this is not enough. Good as the musical aspects were such productions can't compare with first-rate recordings, unless we see the drama alive before us. Opera fans are the most passionate and devoted group imaginable because they come to see the arts amalgamated in a uniquely exciting way. It's the magic of the visual spectacle and soaring voices, bigger than life emotional states (love! death! retribution!). We can sometimes accept great actors with wobbly voices, or great singing without much characterization. But if the stage is a vast blandness we have only a travesty of opera, and the audience will form opinions about opera without realizing they have never really experienced it.

hot flashes

cinema

Edmonton Art Gallery will show a film from the National Gallery Collection entitled *Painters Painting* on Sat. Feb. 19 at 2 p.m. The film traces the lives and work of 14 New York artists including Robert Rauschenberg, Frank Stella, Jackson Pollock, Helen Frankenthaler and others, over the 1940 to 1970 period.

Charlie Chan Series in the Central Library Theatre features *Charlie Chan in Egypt* Fri. Feb. 19 and Sat. Feb. 20. Both shows at 7:30 p.m. Admission free.

Metateque 16 presents on Thurs. Feb. 17 *The Birds*, directed by Alfred Hitchcock with Rod Taylor and Suzanne Pleshette. On Feb. 18 *Now Voyager* part of the Bette Davis series. Vintage drama with Bette Davis as a sheltered spinster, brought out of her shell by a psychiatrist (Claude Rains). Both shows at 7:30 p.m.

International Film Theatre Tues. Feb. 14 *Fararuv Konec*, (End of a Life) Czech. 1968 Part of the Eastern European series. Story involving a priest who lives off the generosity of the respecting parishioners who are happy to have a Father at a time when most priests are on work gangs. Engl. sub. Fri. Feb. 18 *The Roaring Twenties* (USA 1939) Part of the classic gangster series with James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart, Raoul Walsh. Both shows at the Central Library Theatre starting at 8 p.m.

literature

There will be a public reading by Penny Chalmers in Humanities 103 on Fri. Feb. 18. Chalmers is a poet, playwright, and former teacher. She will be reading from *transform* liturgies to be recited aloud.

dance

Tunesol presents the second run of *Free Dance Images* Feb. 18 at Espace Tunesol on 11845-77 Str. Performances start at 8 p.m. and prices are \$2.50 for everyone. Reservations can be made by calling 474-7169.

music

Notes...Jazz tomorrow night with the Charlie Austin trio featuring pianist Austin, bassist John Grey and Rick Peterson on drums. Watch for Louisiana Red, Blue Labour recording direct from New York at the end of the month.

Miller kicks off another series of free jazz concerts at the Art Gallery with his 16-piece big band Sat. Feb. 26. The concerts are possible by the Edmonton Musician's Association.

Fournier "The Keats of the Cello" is to perform Fri. Feb. 18 at 8 p.m. in the Jubilee Auditorium. He is to be accompanied by Maestro Pierre Hetu and the ESO. Tickets from \$5 each and can be procured at the ESO box office.

Borge "The clown prince of pianists" will appear with the ESO in the second DuMaurier Pops Concert on Thurs. Feb. 24 at 8 p.m. Tickets available at the symphony box office or phone 452-2020.

Winchester will appear at SUB Theatre Tues. Feb. 22.

theatre

Studio Theatre's production of two one-act plays by Tom Stoppard runs until Feb. 19 at Corbett Hall. *After Magritte* and *The Real Inspector Hound* begin at 8:30 p.m. each evening with a 10 p.m. matinee on Sat. No performance Sunday.

Lezley Howard, the winner of the third annual Clifford E. Clark Award premiered last night at the Citadel. The play runs till Feb. 26 and tickets are available at the Citadel Box Office. phone 452-1820.

Northern Light Theatre presents *Cubistique* in the Edmonton Art Gallery at 12:10 p.m. on Tues. and Wed., and 1:10 p.m. on Thurs. and Fri., and 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. on Saturday evenings. The play runs till Feb. 26.

art

An exhibition of Indo-Pakistani arts and crafts is showing at the Students Union art gallery until Feb. 22.

A show opens today at the University Art Gallery Ringhouse Number One. The show, *Joe Plaskett—pastels*, and *Items from University Collections*, continues until March. 10.

Paintings by Murray W. MacDonald and photography by Shirley Phillips are showing at the Edmonton Art Gallery until Feb. 28.

Stoppard confuses and amuses

by Kevin Gillese

After Magritte and **The Real Inspector Hound** by Tom Stoppard. Directed by Richard Schank. Playing at Studio Theatre until Feb. 19.

Playwright Tom Stoppard's strange mixture of surrealism, rapid repartee and comic/serious juxtaposition presents a difficult challenge for actors and directors alike. But Studio Theatre, with fluid tempo and only a few instances of faulty acting, have met the difficult challenge and succeeded in rendering Stoppard intelligible, interesting and exceedingly funny.

And that's saying a lot.

The complexities of the two Stoppard plays the fourth-year BFA students are performing at Studio Theatre are formidable. *After Magritte* is a play based on recurring images in the work of the surrealist painter Magritte. The play concerns itself with different people's different perceptions of reality. As a friend pointed out, the significance of the title is seemingly that after the surrealism of Magritte, Stoppard is offering the totally bizarre. The result is a theatre-of-the-absurd combination of humorous situations, which implies a more serious interpretation of the surrounding world. The dialogue, as Stoppard has written it, is often convoluted and difficult to follow; only some good direction and competent acting, principally from Gregory Tuck as Inspector Foot, bring the conversations within easy grasp and allow the audience to appreciate fully Stoppard's distinctive wit.

There are a few flaws in *After Magritte*: when Faye Cohen (Thelma) undresses and moves off to the corner

wiggling her bum at the audience, there are too few spectators paying attention to the inspector's conversation with the other character. The mother, played by Wendy Harris, is not believably old—her movements and voice are those of a young woman, not an 85-year-old.

Harris, played by Dwight Dutkiewicz, has a weak voice and turns into what is likely the poorest performance of any of the actors of the two plays.

Nonetheless, one wonders whether it makes any difference in theatre of the absurd. If the mother is not believably old, neither is the play believably constructed. Still, the drawbacks do not appear to have an integral role within the play.

The Real Inspector Hound offers similar Stoppard problems for the cast; here they seem to conquer the problems easily however, and turn in an excellent performance all round. The acting is strong, the voices are well-done, the staging and the difficult middle switch from "reality" to "surreality" is handled very well. Gregory Tuck turns in another strong performance. Theresa Kryger overdoes her voice in excellent gothic style, and only Timothy Gosley (as the first Inspector Hound) seems slightly off-tempo, switching his accent three times in the space of five minutes on stage.

The end result of the two plays is a mixture of humor and puzzlement—which is likely what Stoppard intended. The cast and director have produced not only an enjoyable two hours but also two performances of professional calibre and professional interest.

With performances like this one, and others of the past year, I don't think this year's graduating class should have much trouble presenting professional qualifications to prospective employers.

photo Grant Wurm



Casanova seduced by morbidity

by Dave Samuels

Casanova (Odeon 1) directed by Federico Fellini. Casanova has superficial similarities to Fellini's three latest works, *America*, *Roma*, and *Satyricon*. The stunning visual images are still present, along with the director's usual menagerie of dwarfs and other freaks. The similarities remain on this level, however.

Other characteristics of these latest works have been a virtual absence of plot, and a loose thematic organization. The viewer is asked to follow a protagonist through a community, through various adventures, but the protagonist exists as a mere focussing point for the camera rather than a character whose development is of primary interest. The actual focus is on the community itself—the wanderings of the narrator are, in general, merely a device to move the camera from place to place in that community.

The coherence in *America* and *Roma* derives from a sense of place; of organic rhythms—the change of seasons, the sexual attractions, the weddings and funerals, the social habits—all of which tie a community together.

Casanova is a radical departure from this sort of structure. Casanova spends most of his life as an exile. He never seems to attach himself firmly anywhere. The concentration in Casanova is invariably upon the character of Casanova.

The nature of this character is clear from the very beginning of the film. Casanova is an essentially sterile individual. His sexual performances are mechanical exercises conducted for gain in the pocketbook or the public estimation. His only true loves are those women who have been crystallized into ideal objects by his memory. The truest of these loves is a clock-work doll which symbolizes the static, formal perfection that Casanova's life is directed towards. The picture which finally emerges is not of a sensualist, but rather of a formalist hypnotized by his own ideal images of self and female humanity. The film ends with canals of Casanova's native Venice frozen over, with our hero locked in the arms of his mechanical doll.

The problem with the film is that Casanova's experience is insignificant relative to the amount of visual gorgeousness which is lavished upon it. The amplification of this experience and its illumination by all the multi-coloured fireworks of Fellini's creative genius is ultimately only a close-up view of decadent, mechanical sex, and of social circles devoid of genuine human attachments. Casanova, even with all the compelling cinematography, is an endless series of sterile repetitions. One is left with the impression that Fellini's morbid view of the pleasures of the physical world, heretofore always overwhelmed by his paradoxical attraction to these same sensual delights, has for the moment triumphed. He seems alienated from the sources which gave life to his former works.

UQAM ends strike

QUEBEC CITY (CUP) - The administration at l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) has surrendered to faculty union demands to retain a voice in academic decision-making, ending a four month strike that kept 14,000 students out of classes.

A Feb. 4 board of governors meeting agreed to change the only clause in the administration's conciliation

proposal that was voted down the same day by professors.

The professors voted 82 per cent not to return to work until the university agreed to retain the union's right to participate in academic decision making — a demand they had won after a strike in 1973.

"This was the major cause for the strike, for it took away an acquired right," said Jean Pierre Cheneval, president of the facul-

ty union, Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec (SPUQ).

Administration spokesperson Marcel Aimé Gagnon said the union demand was accepted because the board "considered the situation of all those 14,000 students deprived of their studies for 16 weeks due to the conflict."

While the back to work agreement is to be signed soon, the union said a major stumbling block is salary reimbursement for the 600 maintenance workers who received only 57 per cent of their regular wage while supporting faculty pickets.

The rehiring of 142 professors whose contracts were not renewed by the university during the strike is also an issue.

It might take up to two weeks before the university is fully operational, according to Cheneval, because of the strike, which started Oct. 18, and the large number of people involved.

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U of O hits hikes

OTTAWA (CUP) - the senate of the University of Ottawa has voted to oppose in principle the \$100 tuition hike for Ontario university students, following a demonstration by 500 students at the senate chambers on Feb. 7.

The vote followed the senate's rejection of a Students' Union motion calling on the university to "refuse" the government-set tuition fee hike and a subsequent amendment asking the university administration to refuse to collect the extra \$100 which is set for September of next academic year.

The students met in a general assembly addressed by

student union president Paul Roleau, then marched around and through the senate chambers where the senators were meeting to discuss the issue.

The march on senate and tabling of the student motion the U of O Students' Union answer to a province-wide student call for action on the Ontario government's fee hike colleges and universities. Marches laid down at a mid-January meeting of the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) planned a day or half-day boy of classes on or about Feb. 1.

Nader backs students

CALGARY (CUP) - There's no reason why Canadian students can't be a real source for change while they're studying, according to US consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

But the reason they should strive for change now is because "once you get out (of school) your ability to reflect and pioneer goes," he told an audience of 400 at the U of C Jan. 23.

Nader said the current trend in education is to turn it "into a trade school practice rather than

an intellectually broadening experience.

"All schools teach students to become good corporate lawyers."

Nader emphasized the need for consumer awareness of banking, taxation, business and industry through education. Students may know a great deal about English poetry or physics, he said, "But how many of them can write a 1,000 word essay about the tax system?"

The long-time consumer crusader said because of the lack of a civic backbone in Canada, the public has trouble getting consumer information. Americans "can lord it over Canadians for having a Freedom of Information Act which allows them to readily obtain a wide variety of government and industrial information."

Nader also discussed pollution, calling it "a form of violence."

He said industry perpetuated the myths that pollution is not harmful, that there is no technology capable of dealing with it and that it is far too expensive to clean it up.

Companies are murdering the public with pollution he said and suggested that corporate profits should be channeled into cleaning up the mess.

"Genius" announces his fraud

SAN FRANCISCO (CUP) - Officials of Yale University thought they were getting a genius when they admitted Andreas Alrea to their freshman class last fall.

He had near-perfect high school grades, glowing recommendations and was said to be fluent in seven languages. He'd even managed to run up a \$30-million fortune in Brazil, silver speculation, Alaska investments and a machine export business — all by age 19.

But, after four months at Yale, Alrea announced that it was all a hoax. He's actually Patrick McDermit, a house redeveloper and worker of odd jobs from Los Angeles. He has a relatively poor high school record, doesn't know any foreign languages and has almost no money.

"I did it on a dare from a friend," he told the New York Times.

Although McDermit dropped out of his Yale classes just before Christmas, telling his dean that his academic work was "unrewarding," Yale officials didn't call on to his charade until he announced it last week. McDermit says he falsified his high school transcript and recommendation, printed stationary and fabricated his entire history.

"I just figured I was smart enough to get in," he said.

"If they didn't want me to be there, I'd come in as someone else."

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Campus security farce

Farce or satire?

Some vandals have been attacking campus cops—indirectly. Perhaps the "force" can't stop the slurs or perhaps they think freedom of expression is sacred. Who knows?

photo Grant Wurm

Nuke industry would stop liberty

LONDON, ENG. (ZNS-CUP) Civil liberties in Britain could be wiped out if plans to expand the nuclear power industry proceed, government-appointed Commission reports.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution says a massive surveillance of all citizens would be required in order to keep plutonium, the nuclear fuel, from falling into the wrong hands.

"Government activities might include the use of informers, infiltrators, wiretapping, checking on bank accounts and the opening of mail — and they could be practiced on members of suspected members of ex-

tremist groups or agents of foreign powers who it was thought might plan an attack on, or theft from, a plutonium plant," the report says.

The royal commission further predicts the necessity of

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* Will feature ballroom dance exhibition.

Eng. teacher training

Grant MacEwan Community College has planned three courses to train "English as a Second Language" (ESL) teachers' aides. A ten month, three trimester program begins March 8, dealing with human relations, children, ESL training skills, and the role of the para-professional in language training.

In addition, there will be two

evening courses, enabling those already working in the ESL field to obtain additional training. The first, to be offered Tuesday evenings is designed to acquaint students with ESL in general, and classroom procedures.

For further information on these programs, contact Jack Scharf or Bob Cowan at 474-8521.



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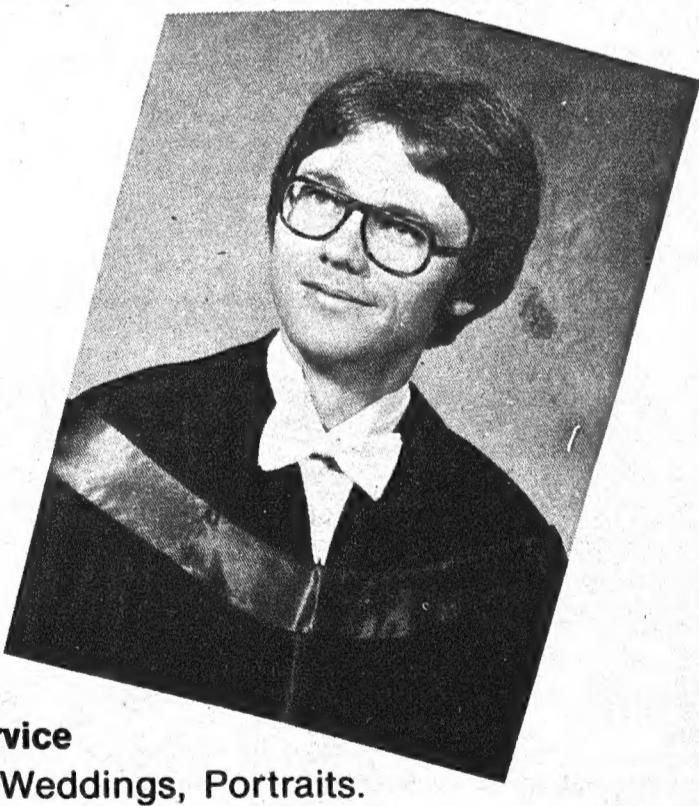
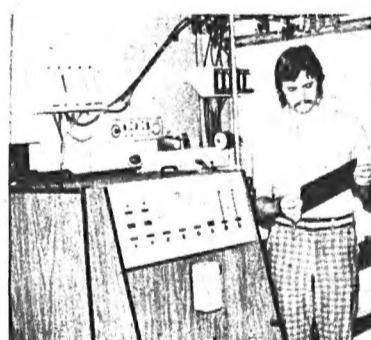
attend a Public Information Meeting
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sports

Calgary willing for experiment

by Darrell Semenuk

Never underestimate the talents of a hockey coach. Especially when the coach happens to be Clare Drake. The professor, who is in his 18th year as head coach of Alberta found time during the Golden Bears' 14th and 15th consecutive wins to conduct an experiment.

His team had little trouble in solving the problem of beating the Calgary Dinosaurs. They systematically dismantled the Dinos by similar 7-2 scores Thursday and Friday evening.

Never one to let an opportunity pass him by, Drake decided Thursday night would be a good time to practice pulling his goalie in favour of an extra attacker, a ploy usually used only in a last gasp effort to score. The Bears were leading 6-2 at the time, late in the third period and the 1500 fans were a little befuddled by the move.

Quite calmly and with deliberate forethought Drake pulled Jack Cummings, who had been doing a fine job of guarding the Alberta twine, when Dale Setoguchi picked up a minor penalty for Calgary.

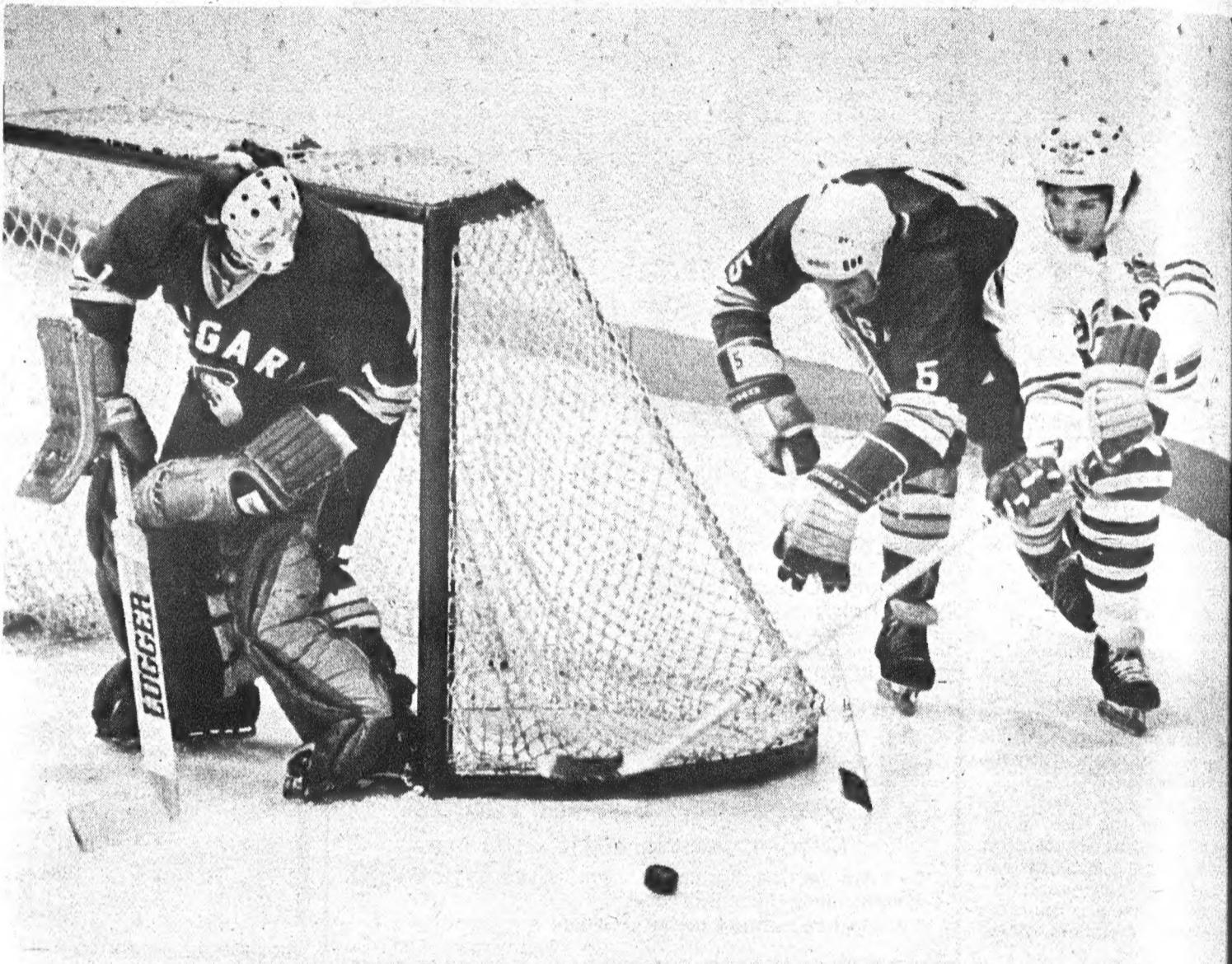
Fifteen seconds later the experiment yielded positive results — a goal by Kevin Primeau, his third of the night. Drake explained with a smile the unusual tactic. "We've been working on that. We worked on it this week. We've used it in previous years. It's a good thing to have in your repertoire. We didn't want to use it when we had to. We certainly weren't doing it to rub salt into the wound. We wanted to do it in case we had to do it in a game."

Dinosaur coach George Kingston, who played under Drake at Alberta in the 60's was upset more with his team than with the ploy.

"I can understand why he (Drake) did it. It's a good thing to practice. The thing is that they were scoring on the power play at will. It's a good coaching move if you're getting ready for post season play."

The Bears led 3-1 after the first period on goals by Jim Wishloff, Primeau and Bryan Sosnowski. Joe Miller had the first Calgary goal.

Calgary scored first in the



Golden Bear John Devaney circles Dinosaur defenceman George Gonis and attempts to surprise Calgary goaltender Bob Galloway. The

middle period when Doug Murray's screened wrist shot beat Cummings to make the score 3-2. But the Bears completely dominated play for the remainder of the period adding goals by Primeau and Randy Gregg to make it 5-2. Primeau and Sosnowski each counted another goal in the third period to round out the scoring.

"They were skating and we weren't," explained a downcast Kingston. "They came to play and we didn't. I think that's our poorest effort this year, it's a real disappointment." Alberta out-

shot Calgary 41-15.

On Friday no goalies were pulled, no forwards played defence, nothing out of the usual happened. The Bears simply played one of their finest offensive games of the year, building up a 4-0 lead after 20 minutes and going on to record an identical 7-2 win.

Alberta fired 4 goals on five shots within a span of 2:36 to put the game out of reach early. Defenceman Frank Clarke had 2 of the goals, the 2nd one coming on a 25 foot slapshot while the team was shorthanded. Ted

Bears took two 7-2 verdicts from the Dinos, collecting their 14th and 15th consecutive wins in the process.

photo Brian Gaville

Olson and Bryan Sosnowski had the others.

Sloppy defensive play enabled Wayne Sherger and Doug Murray to score early in the second period for the Dinos. Ofrim then tallied once late in the period and added one more in the third along with a goal by Dave Hindmarch to bring the total to 7.

Kingston was disenchanted with his players after the game, which all but put them out of playoff contention. "We've got 12 junior hockey players and I honestly think they don't understand the game. The fellows out of junior hockey basically don't

know how to check. We really don't have the players."

Kingston added that after Thursday's game assistant coach Gord Cowan had a program was checking players off the roster who wouldn't be back next year.

Bear briefs: Kevin Primeau leads all goal scorers with 10. Bryan Sosnowski picked up 9 goals and 2 assists against the Dinosaurs. Jim Ofrim virtually locked up his second consecutive scoring crown adding 7 points in the last two games.

UBC overpowers field in judo championships



UBC had its own way at the CWUAA judo finals, taking five of the seven weight categories.

The University of British Columbia captured the Canada West University Athletic Association judo championships at the U of A over the weekend.

Alberta finished second to UBC while Lethbridge finished third. UBC team members dominated the competition capturing 5 of the 7 weight categories.

Ken Kuramoto captured the under 132 class, Darrell Dong the under 156, Tim Hilrose the under 189, brother Gary the under 209 and Walter Lanz the 209 plus.

Mike Caulder was the only winner from Alberta taking honours in the under 171 class. The only other judoka besides Caulder to break the UBC domination was George Graham of Lethbridge, winning the under 143 class.

Tickets on sale today

The University of Alberta department of athletics announced yesterday that tickets for the CIAU hockey Nationals will go on sale Tuesday, February 15th at HUB, Mike's, the general office in the Phys. Ed. building and all Woodwards' ticket outlets.

Ticket packages for the four team, five game series are \$25.00 for adults and \$18.00 for students. Student tickets are available at University outlets only. The ticket packages include reserved tickets for all five games. The series runs from March 11-13 at Varsity arena.

Hockey fans will remember that when the hockey finals were held at Varsity arena two years

ago that tickets were sold early so it would be wise not to delay in purchasing your tickets.

The University of Alberta will also be the home of the Canada West finals in both hockey and basketball. The basketball team will play either the UBC Thunderbirds or the Victoria Vikings in a best-of-three series Feb. 25-27.

The hockey Bears will play the UBC Thunderbirds in a best-of-three series as well, March 1-3. Ticket prices per game for both basketball and hockey are \$3.00 for adults and \$2.00 for students. The unreserved seats will go on sale at the same ticket outlets for the Nationals, but will not be available until Feb. 21st.

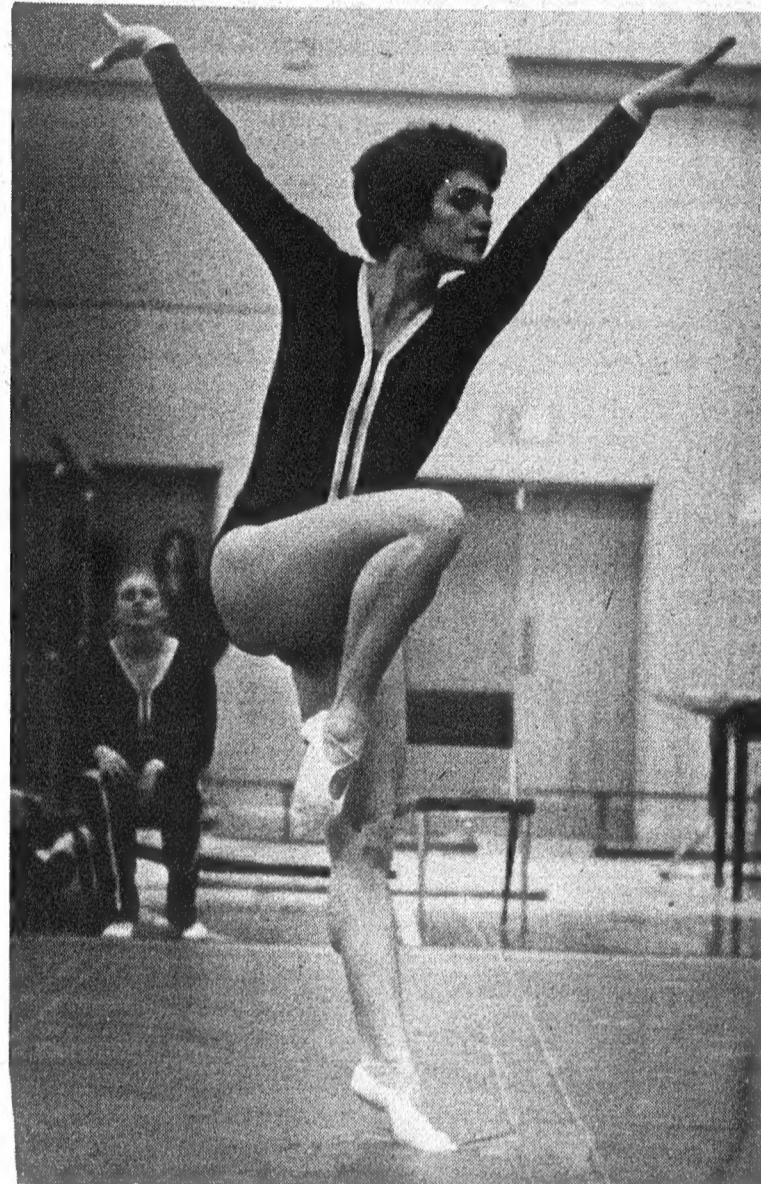
Gymnasts sparkle

Both the Pandas and Golden Bears came out on top at an national gymnastic meet held at the Varsity Gym on Sunday. The Bears, competing against the University of Calgary and the University of Manitoba, placed first all-around. The top gymnast was Alberta's Gord Osborne who edged out Manitoba's Ron Wait by 4.10 points. Osborne had a total of 44.25, edging an 8.55 on the parallel bars. Third over-all was James Milton of the U of A with a 33.8.

The Pandas were competing as one varsity team (Manitoba) and the junior varsity team, the Pandas. The Pandas finished first place by a comfortable margin, 107.12 to Manitoba's 96.6. The top woman competitor Alberta's Peggy Downton, placed first in three events, balance beam, vault, and floor exercise. She had a total of 38.85, edging out her teammate King Ng for the individual awards. Lisa Johnson of Manitoba was third.

Panda gymnasts occupied fourth, fifth and sixth spots. Sue Welch was fourth followed by Joni Dromsky and Liz Gould.

The next meet for the Pandas is February 18th and 19th in Vancouver for the CWIAU championships. The top six competitors at this meet will then go to the Nationals two weeks later. The Pandas will hope to have members on all six spots to defend their title as national champs.



Both the Panda and Golden Bear gymnasts danced their way to team titles Sunday at Varsity Gymnasium. photo Bohdan Hrynyshyn

Bears clinch first

by Robert Lawrie

Last weekend the basketball team clinched first place in the West by defeating the Thunderbirds 83 to 77 on Saturday. However, the team gave some credence of low National ranking by losing a close contest to the Birds.

It is said a good team should always win the close ones, the Birds, however, played uninspired basketball against a lustre UBC squad. True though the game meant nothing to the Bears and everything to the Birds but this should not account for an uninspired performance

especially when the game could be won.

On Friday night the first half was topsy-turvy with both teams establishing a 7 point lead at different times in the half. The Birds used Chris Trumy to cover Doug Baker who was more effective than the slower Jan Bohn. Baker had a relatively poor shooting game but Keith Smith came up with a hot hand keeping the Bears close, 40-38, at the half.

In the second half the Bears streaked to a 23 point lead in the first ten minutes outscoring their adversaries 29-8. The Birds however turned the table on the Bears outscoring them 29-12 in the last ten minutes. It was too little too late though as the Bears

came away with an 83-77 victory. Doug Lucas was top for the Bears with 21 points while Baker added 12. Jan Bohn led the Birds with 18 with Mike McKay scoring 14 points despite playing only 7 minutes.

On Saturday night the officials did not tolerate any contact, giving the bigger Birds a distinct advantage in the foul-filled contest. Doug Baker came up with 3 quick fouls after only 2:28 of playing time but kept his nose clean for the balance of the game, not drawing any more. The Bears caused some costly turnovers for the Birds and took a 6 point lead into the dressing room at the half.

In the second half both teams held 2 point leads but never more than 6 point leads. Both missed many easy scoring opportunities on fast breaks. UBC missed many free throws as well. The Bears could not seem to handle 6'1" Mike McKay and 6'9" Jan Bohn coming away with their second defeat of 1977, 90-83.

Baker had a sharper night dropping in 28 points with Pat Rooney dropping in a season high 27 points. McKay again saw limited action but scored 22 points. David Craig added 21.

Sports Quiz

Answers page 2

name the 1976 winners of these trophies in the NHL. a) Norris b) Hart c) Lady Byng d) Calder (4pts)

1976-77 Clarence Campbell will be starting his a) 21st b) 25th c) 31st term as president of the NHL. (3pts)

Who holds the modern day record for most shutouts in one year in the NHL? (2pts)

In 1964 the Australian, French and Italian women's singles championships were won by the same woman. Was it a) Margaret Court b) Ann Haydon Jones b) Billie Jean King d) Lesley Turner (2pts)

Which one of these CFL players did not rush for over 1000 yards in 1976? a) Art Green b) Roy Bell c) Doyle Orange d) Lou Harris (3pts)

Who holds the CFL record for most yards rushing in one game? a) Jim Burden b) George Reed c) Willie Fleming d) Ron Stewart e) Bill Coleman (3pts)

Which CFL quarterback has thrown the most touchdown passes in a game? a) Joe Zuger b) Sam Etcheverry c) Peter Liske d) Joe Kapp on Lancaster (3pts)

name the sport associated with these names. a) Betty Stove b) Richard Thompson c) John Spencer d) Nelli Kim (4pts)

name the college basketball player who had the highest scoring average during his career. a) Wilt Chamberlain b) Pete Maravich c) Alcindor d) Bill Walton (3pts)

Which one of these players had the worst plus-minus total in the 1975-76? a) Larry Johnston b) Nelson Pyatt c) Robin Burns d) Brossart (3pts)

Price of wins may be costly for Hoopsters

by Robert Lawrie

The University of Alberta Pandas came up against the lowly UBC Thunderettes last weekend taking both contests 65 to 61 and 54 to 48.

The Pandas seemed to be poorly motivated against the last-place UBC squad which can be explained by the fact the Pandas have long since clinched second place and a berth in the National finals.

The first part of Friday night's game, both teams were victims of poor shooting. The Pandas, however, switched from a man to man press to a zone press which immediately created numerous turnovers and opened the game up somewhat. UBC was able to keep close throughout the half by good work on the boards. At the half the Pandas had a 5 point lead.

In the lackluster second half the Pandas could never extend their lead past 11 points and had a brief let down in the last few minutes allowing UBC to close the gap to just 4 points.

Coach Shogan substituted freely throughout the game with all of the bench seeing floor time. Kathy Moore had her best game of 1977 scoring 14 points, mostly from the outside. Karen Johnson also dropped in 14 points. Louisa Zerbe had 18 for the Thunderettes.

On Saturday night the bench again played substantially. The taller Thunderettes again kept it close with the Pandas never having a lead larger than six points.

In the second half the Pandas took a 12 point lead in the first ten minutes but the momentum abruptly shifted in favor of UBC bringing it to 2 points with just six minutes left. The Pandas however, proved their worth taking a 54-48 decision.

Amanda Holloway had 12 points for the Pandas with the ever-improving Glynnis Griffiths adding 8 pts. Karen Johnson also dropped in 8 points.

The biggest loss of the weekend might be forward Lori Chizik who came up with a severely injured knee in the closing minutes of Saturday's contest. The extent of the injury isn't known but it would appear to be serious at first appearances.

Rebounds

Calgary Dinosaurs were eliminated from the playoff picture this weekend leaving just Victoria and UBC to fight it out for second next week. Rookie Pandas Faith Rostad and Glynnis Griffiths continued their fine play last weekend. Bear Doug Baker was second in the nation in scoring as of last weekend with a 24.7 points per game average.



The Bears' Brent Patterson, one of the premier guards in Canada, displays his forte against UBC—passing off to a team-mate. photo Gall Amor

Co-Rec Intramurals

Office.

Racquetball Ladder. Entries are being accepted for the ladder, add your name to those already entered. The single ladder (guy vs girl) and Mixed Doubles (guy-

girl vs guy-girl) will run from Feb. 2 - March 18. Matches played on own time in East Wing Courts in P.E. Bldg. Check for more information at the Co-Rec Office located in the Men's Intramural

opposite sex on each team.

Badminton Results. Badminton was run Saturday, February 5 from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Consolation tournament - each team was guaranteed 2 hours of badminton.

Congratulations to Darlene McAllister and Bernard Pang - tournament winners and to Caroline Heslop and Ray Tam - consolation winners.

footnotes

February 15

U of A Flying Club general meeting 8 p.m. TB-100. Topic: Cold Lake Fly-in sign-up at meeting. Information: phone Nick Nimchuk 479-6850 after 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Boreal Circle series will be held at 8 p.m. in the Lounge (4th floor, Centre Wing, CW 410), Bio Sci Bldg. Speaker, Mr. Ian Wight, senior research planner, Peace River Regional Planning Commission, on "Planning for the Peace River Region in Canada."

Soviet Films in music room of Centennial Library. 7:30 p.m. Spon-

sored by the Canada-USSR Association. Everyone welcome.

Debating Society meeting Room 280 7 p.m. All please attend - berths to Victoria.

One Way Agape bible study at 5 p.m. in SUB Meditation Room. Topic: If God is love why is there evil? All welcome.

VCF Dogwood Supper \$1.25 5:15 - 7 p.m. Tory 14th Floor.

Big Sky and Whitefish balance of payments are due today. Whitefish is sold out and there are only a few places left on the Big Sky trip. Information available from Ski Club at Rm. 244 SUB.

Canadian Meteorological Society meeting at 8 p.m., Lower Boardroom, AES Regional Headquarters, Oliver Building. Topic Beaufort Sea Observation and Prediction system in 1976.

February 16

Energy corporations in North America - how they operate, what they do. Talk and discussion with Mark Wendorf. 12-2, 626 SUB. Sponsored by SCM.

February 17

Open discussion on Eckankar, the path of total awareness at 7 p.m. SUB 142.

February 18

Vanguard Forum, 8 p.m., 10815 B-82 Ave. Topic: Abortion: A Woman's right to choose. Further info: 432-7358.

Baha'i Club Social 5:00 Tory 14th floor.

Meeting of Pol. Sci. Undergrad association to be held 3:30 p.m. Tory 14-9.

Baha'i Club noon Fireside. Discussion on science and technology. All welcome. Ed. North 1-110, 12:00 noon.

General

Found, in HUB stairwell Feb. 10, a silver charm. Owner may claim by phoning 432-9159.

Found: Man's chain bracelet in Men's shower room. Phys. Ed. If you lost it, please call 998-2487 after 6 weekdays.

Lost in University area, Maroon wallet containing ID and charge plates. Please call 487-1957 to leave message.

Lost in SUB Bowling lane 7 a 1976 Gold Vic Comp grad ring. Initials JSH. Phone James at 474-4559 and leave ph. no.

U of A Chess Club meets Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in TB 39. No costs, bring your own set.

Student Help is compiling a list of tutors. Anyone interested call 4266 or drop in to Rm. 250 SUB.

U of A skydivers, urgent general meeting Thursday, March 10. Film will be shown.

Lost: Gold ring with blue sapphire CAB. Sentimental value. Please phone Juanita at 474-1731 if you leave number.

U of A Diving club learn to dive in West pool Tuesdays 4-5 and Thursdays 7:30-8:30.

Fencing Club starts Mon. 7-9. Drop in MWF 5-8 or contact Tom Freeman through PE department.

Freshman Orientation Seminar. Two positions on policy board available for remainder of 1977. Enquiries and applications should be directed to Cairman, FOS 77, 240 SUB. 432-5319 before Feb. 21.

Lost: One Engineering Report. Brown, soft covered. Property of Ford. Phone D. Pridie at 439-7777. Reward offered.

Lost: A rusty colored lady's wallet. Need ID and other cards. Please return by mail or to campus security.

classifieds

Classifieds are 10¢ per word, insertion, for minimum of \$1.00, be PREPAID. RM. 238 SUB.

Quick, Professional typing. Margriet at 432-3423 (days) or 6209 (evenings until 10 p.m.) or by rm. 238 SUB from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Henri's Steno Service. The reports, papers. 424-5858.

Graduation Portraits, see our display ad Page 20. Parker & Garneau Studio

Hayrides and Sleighrides between Edmonton and Sherwood Park. 464-0234 evenings, 8-11 p.m.

Diabetics on Insulin - Male twenty to forty needed for study. Generous remuneration phone Rogers 432-6038, 432-6274.

Termpapers typed. Reasonable. Call Nancy 439-1180.

Potatoes Washed Delivered, 80¢ 6.00, 464-1289.

You are what you eat. How about joining an Edmonton society for food lovers, amateur chefs and those opposed to junk foods. Phone 7199.

Photo Models wanted, phone 432-2386 after 5:30 p.m.

Attention: Second year Ed students. "The Chance of Your Lifetime." 3 information Meeting Tuesday, February 15th, 4:00 p.m. Room 301. What is Plan B? Come and find out.

Wanted: Students to wash new car for South Park Motors on weekends. Apply by phone to Morris Wityuk 3941.

Typing term papers, theses, reports. Reasonable rates. Phone 484-2626.

Will prepare personal income tax returns. Reasonable. Call Peter 7694.

Do you need help learning French? Phone Francine at 423-6817.

Will type students papers and assignments. Reasonable rates. Phone Carol 466-3395.

Lost in HUB or SUB last week, brown leather gloves; reward \$10.00. Steve 433-9229.

Still wondering, Valentine girls? - G.

2 or 3 bedrooms available Mar. 1-31 possible vacancy Sept. \$150. furnished house, responsibility. Prefer female student. Two blocks from university. 433-8723.

Typing - neat, prompt. Term papers etc. 482-6651. Lyla after 5 p.m.

For Music that's fine, Duo Productions. Mobile music service for all occasions. 429-1076 or 3034.

Mixed firewood - \$65.00 a cord. Delivered call 988-5127 evenings. Sailboat - 15 foot, plus trailer, \$1000. 988-5127 evenings.

Education Curling Feb. 18-20. \$20.00 entry fee. 3 events and party. More information drop into Ed. 101.

Thank You

On behalf of the Students' Union I should like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the following faculty associations for their active participation in Community Involvement Week: The Agriculture Club, The Nursing Undergraduate Society, and the Education Students Association. I would also like to extend my thanks to the following Faculty Associations for their co-operation: The Forestry Students Society, The Medical Laboratory Science Students Association, The Science Students Association and the Home Economics Club.

Howard Hoggins
Executive Vice-President

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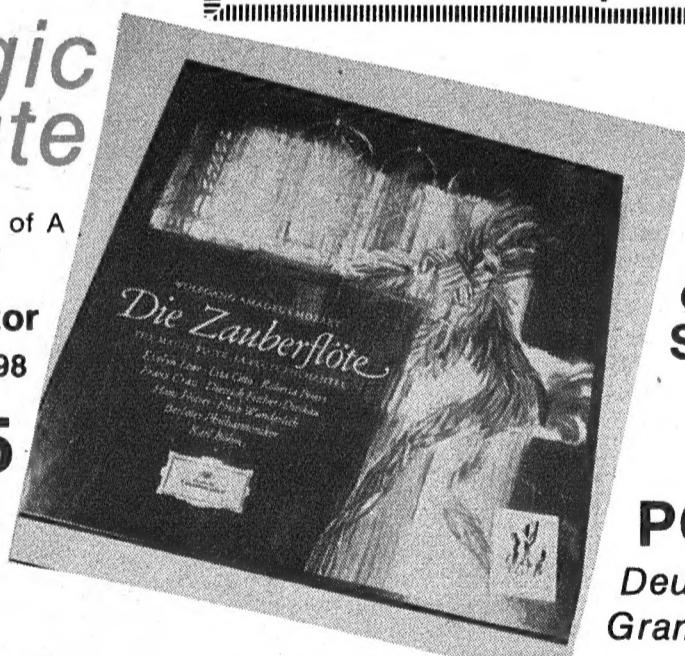


SALE OF CLASSICS

WED TO SAT

FEB 16 - 19

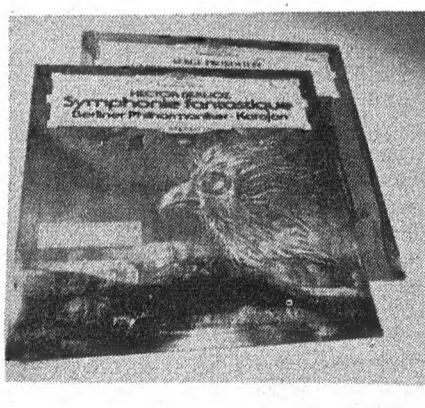
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